The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7424. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ROUEN FETES.

THE OBSERVANCE OF BOIELDIEU'S ANNIVERSARY.

OLD FASHIONS AND NEW—OUTDOOR SKETCHES—THE MUSICIAN'S STATUE—MORE RAIN—THE SPORTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUEN, Normandy, Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

Notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain Saturday evening the streets were thronged until a very late hour in the night, and the sounds of merry-making reached my ears long after the big bells of Saint-Ouen had announced the entry of another day. And more than once during the night I was roused by the wild howlings of the wind, which sweeps down the valley of the Seine from the sea, rattling the shaky windows of our old hotel, and whistling through many a time-honored crack and crevice. Rouen is noted for its high winds and frequent storms. This gives rise to a simple reflection. We pretend to be a great deal wiser than our fathers, and hence we remodel the streets laid out by them, making broad, straight avenues in the place of their tortuous ways. But last night I was disposed to question the wisdom of these changes in the case of a city like Rouen. The long and open Rue Jeanne d'Arc was so uncomfortable that no one cared to stay in it, keeping an umbrella up requiring more force than many of us cared to expend; and we all crowded into the Rue des Ours, or the Rue of the Grosse-Horloge, where we were perfectly sheltered from the wind. The changes encountered within the space of a single block are really remarkable, and I came to the conclusion that our ancestors knew very well what they were about when they laid out their cities in circles instead of squares. The former may not be beautiful, or offer so magnificent views, but they are better protected from the wind and inclement weather, and far more comfortable in many respects. This is not saying that I like the old system best, or that, in these days of carriages, I should like a return to it, however picturesque it may be; but I mention the detail to show that our forefathers were not so simple as we are too apt to suppose, and that they had a clearly defined plan in view when building these old and very irregular towns. It is very much like the "relics of barbarism," against which we make outcry, as if all relics of barbarism must necessarily be bad. In Rouen we found the new part of the town uncomfortable indeed, and had to seek shelter in the relics of the middle ages that still remain, and run for shelter to the old and tortuous streets that are soon destined to disappear.

OUTDOOR SCENES.

Sunday morning I was roused by the sound of rain beating upon the windows, and knew that we were in for another stormy day. But the rain ceased after a time, and in less than half an hour the streets were thronged. Generally speaking we use this expression when the sidewalks are crowded, but in this instance the whole street was filled. The carriage-way was blocked up completely. After our coffee we went out to see the sights, and, with great difficulty, managed to push our way up to a point where we could see the sights. Bands of music, or Orpheonic societies singing, came down the Rue Jeanne d'Arc at regular intervals, turned down the quay, and went on toward the statue of Boïeldieu. Each band had to push its way through one of the roughest crowds I ever saw. By this I do not mean that it was vicious, brutal, or disorderly. On the contrary, it was like a flock of sheep, perfectly harmless except when following the bell-wether, and then trampling down everything in its course. These honest Normans were so deeply interested, so absorbed in their pleasures, so full of childish delight, that they ran over you while chasing after a band, and showed the greatest amount of brutality without the slightest idea of so doing. More than once in the midst of one of these crowds, after being hustled about in a very uncomfortable manner, I had to laugh at the naïveté of the people, and at their utter obliviousness to everything but themselves when intent upon getting near the music. After a time we learned to run at the sound of a band, and always did our best to keep a safe distance away when one was approaching. By dint of pushing with the rest we managed to get into the current, and were gradually carried along, two or three of the bands having passed before we came near the statue.

BOIELDIEU'S STATUE.

At length we reached it, and saw the centre of attraction. Boïeldieu is sitting in the most unnatural manner in the world, holding a scroll of music in his left hand, half opened upon his knee, and pointing to the score with his right hand, the arm passing in front of the body. It is not in the way that I should represent a great composer. With an air of revery it is perhaps difficult to distinguish him from the poet, and a separate conception is not easy. In fact, it is the work of genius. But here Boïeldieu is engaged upon the lowest or the mechanical part of his work, and appears to be thinking solely of the number and quantity of the notes just inscribed in the uncompleted measure, and I should think it more appropriate to picture him listening to the "music of the spheres," or trying to evolve harmony from the melody of nature. I have no time to work out a conception for the benefit of some sculptor, but may say that it seems to me as much of a mistake to represent a composer doing the mechanical part of his work as to represent a great General giving his undivided attention to an unruly horse careering wildly upon his hind legs. In the former case we want a touch of fancy, of that classic or supernatural idea obtained by the use of the Roman toga; in the latter we want the calm dignity and strength of repose. In this statue Boïeldieu is at work upon his score, sitting upon a square pedestal also in bronze, some six feet high. In front a small garden had been laid, the flowers being arranged to spell the name of Boïeldieu in red upon a field of green. But when we first came up all this was covered with wreaths of yellow immortelles like those seen in every cemetery. "*Les Enfants de Corbeil*" were just coming up as we arrived, marching to the strains of "La Dame Blanche," and making their way with great difficulty through the crowd. Groups of Norman peasants were staring with open-mouthed wonder in their very path, and stood in their tracks as if the band was going to stop before them. Their surprise when told that they had to step one side was ludicrous in the extreme, and it was evident to all that they were completely lost to a sense of their situation. They were wrapped up in mute wonder and surprise. Frequently the order to give way was unheard or made no impression upon the mind, but when they once comprehended, they sprang aside with great alacrity, upsetting or crushing those standing beside them. I saw several children hurt in this way, and two ladies pushed down, but the authors of the accident could never quite comprehend what was the matter, and looked on with an air of wonder, as if this was a part of the fête. The "Children of the Corbeil" formed a band of about a dozen musicians, with half as many clarionets, and came up playing their level best. The man bearing the banner lowered it before the statue, the leader advanced to lay his wreath upon the statue, the members of the band saluted the master, then played the air written by Ambroise Thomas for the occasion, and made way for the "children" of another town whose pipes were heard approaching. Two hundred and thirty-five bands or choral societies went through this ceremony, the most of them being thoroughly drenched meanwhile, and with an air of pride in their art that was very striking. The most admired of all the bands was one from Belgium, the neat uniform and white cocks' feathers attracting general attention. At 12 o'clock there was to be a sort of competition before the statue, the different bands playing for a medal; but, owing to the rain, only one band came up, and it carried off the prize.

MORE RAIN—FESTIVITIES.

From 12 to 2 it rained incessantly. At that hour there was a momentary lull in the storm, and the crowd rushed to the small park off the Rue Jeanne D'Arc, where several bands were playing in an ingeniously-arranged bit of wood. Half a franc admittance fee was charged here, but yet the garden was soon filled, the people walking about in mud ankle deep, and listening to the music from under the shelter of their umbrellas. One of the most important of the ceremonies was announced for 4 o'clock, in front of the Hotel de Ville. The square had been inclosed, seats having been arranged on three sides, but only the small stand reserved for the Mayor and his friends had been covered with canvas. The price of admission was two francs in front, one franc on the sides and five sous for standing-room in the middle. Before the hour named over twenty thousand persons had collected, and about the square were as many more closely packed together, completely hemming in those who desired to escape. Rain began to fall again, and although the entire ceremony should only have taken an hour at most, this vast crowd was detained there until nearly 7 o'clock. The Radical Aldermen of Rouen were too well content with their sheltered seats to think of "the people," and the ceremony was needlessly and stupidly prolonged. That night there was a grand banquet at the Hotel De Ville, at which politics played a certain part. Nearly all the guests were of "the right stripe," and this stripe so largely predominated that M. Ponyer-Quertier and other gentlemen of Rouen, excused themselves from dining. An incident occurred during the toasts. Knowing very well the character of the company, one gentleman rose after the toast to the press, and proposed to drink to "Armand Carrel, who was so persecuted during his life," yet who was always so good a Republican. There was stupefaction for a moment, and there might have been a scandal, had it not been for Cochinat, of Martinique, one of the editors of the *Petit Moniteur*, who rose to turn the incident off, and succeeded in so doing. The best of the joke was that the gentleman who proposed the toast was talking "shop" as well as politics. He was one of the editors of the *Presse*, a journal founded by Emile De Girardin, who killed Armand Carrel in a duel, and who left the *Presse* to take possession of *La France*.

FAILURE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION.

Throughout the night of Sunday it was raining incessantly, and it was raining again at day-break on Monday. Yet the streets were again crowded when I first went out, and thousands were engaged in chasing the bands about as on the day previous. These bands looked as if they had been out all night in the rain, for their uniforms were dripping wet, and their music reduced to a pulp. The programme of the day consisted of a balloon ascension at mid-day from the place of the Hotel de Ville; at 2 o'clock a regatta upon the Seine; at 3 a carrousel on the Champs de Mars given by the Twelfth Chasseurs, in garrison here; at 8 o'clock a gala representation at the Theatre des Arts; at 9 o'clock a fête Venetienne and fire-works upon the river. A lull in the storm permitted the people to crowd once more upon the place of the Hotel de Ville, where Godard was engaged in the work of inflating the Muse. Small paper balloons bearing the names of Boïeldieu's operas were sent up every ten minutes amid the wildest applause. The Muse was nearly half inflated when a gust of wind tore it away from the fastenings, and as it rose it caught against a pole, which ripped it open from top to bottom. The huge mass of canvas fell flat to the ground, to the great disgust of the aeronaut, who has been somewhat noted for failures of the sort. The balloon ascension was as much of a failure as the rest, and the vast crowd that had paid to enter the inclosure went away greatly disappointed. Yet the people outside were charmed with the paper balloons as well as with everything else, and thought the fête so great a success that the town would have a "centenary celebration every year." From here the crowd rushed away to the quays to see the regatta, the guns of the Faon having announced that the canoe race had already begun. The quays were lined with people for a distance of a mile, and the suspension bridge was covered. The regatta consisted of a few rowing matches, and amounted to very little; but they were followed by a bit of fun which greatly amused the crowd. This is a modification of the greased pole. A boat prepared for the purpose was anchored in the stream, having a laurel crown at the end of a very long greased bowsprit. The man who reached this crown was given a prize in money and a Geneva watch. The sailors of the Faon were the main competitors, and it was amusing to see them walk the pole until they slipped and tumbled off into the water. The public laughed very heartily at these misadventures, and applauded in the most enthusiastic way when one sailor, who had probably found means for putting tar upon his heel, made his way to the crown and tumbled headlong with it into the Seine. He held fast to it, however, and swam with it to the judges' boat where the prize was awarded to him. Minor prizes were given to two of the other competitors who had shown themselves very expert in swimming. Besides this there was a prize for diving, and one for throwing the harpoon, some of the sailors in the port showing themselves very skillful at this exercise. But the best part of all this to me was the hearty enjoyment of the people, who cheered so lustily and laughed so heartily that it did one good to watch them. Despite the bad weather, people still flocked to Rouen, all the companies running trains every ten minutes throughout the day. One detail will show how much interest is taken in these fêtes. The town of Elbeuf, near by, has a population of some 20,000, yet 21,600 persons were sent from Elbeuf to Rouen on Sunday. The entire town and the surrounding country must have been deserted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS.

THE CONTEST FOR THE ABERCORN CUP NOT YET CONCLUDED—HONORS STILL POURING IN ON THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The shooting for the Abercorn Cup began to-day at Dollymount. The American riflemen participated. The match was not finished and will be continued to-morrow. The best scores were made by Pollock and Wilson, of the Irishmen, and Fulton and Gildersleeve, of the Americans.

A complimentary promenade concert was given this evening in honor of the American riflemen. The Lord Mayors of Dublin and York were among the audience. The American Team received an enthusiastic reception on entering the hall. Signor Foli sang an air composed specially for the occasion entitled, "Dear Columbia."

MAJOR LEECH RESIGNS THE CAPTAINCY OF THE IRISH TEAM.

DUBLIN, July 1.—Major Leech has resigned the Captaincy of the Irish Rifle Team.

FRANCE.

EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree appointing a special committee for the purpose of encouraging Frenchmen to participate in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition and facilitating the efforts of those who intend doing so. The committee is composed of members of the Assembly, merchants, and other persons, a number of whom hold relations with the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIABILITIES OF RECENTLY SUSPENDED FIRMS.

LONDON, July 1.—The liabilities of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., who have failed, are $1,250,000—not $250,000, as before stated.

The liabilities of Kilburn, Kershaw & Co., whose failure is also announced, are $3,750,000.

THE FIJI ISDANDS.

NO DIMINUTION OF DISEASE—THE MORTALITY GREAT.

LONDON, July 1.—Advices received to-day from Fiji report that there is no diminution in the violence of the measles and typhoid fever on the islands. The mortality from the diseases is great. It is probable that medical assistance will be sent from Australia to the afflicted people.

GERMANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN WAR STEAMERS.

KIEL, July 1.—The United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska left this harbor at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for Stockholm. Admiral Worden publicly expressed his thanks for the reception given to himself and his officers.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEVERAL CARLIST TOWNS BY ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, July 1.—Official dispatches announce that the Alfonsist batteries have opened a heavy cannonade against Santa Barbara, Ciraqui, Maneru, Oilla, Tuerta, Artaza, and Estella. Eighteen shells have fallen within the latter town. The Carlists have abandoned Maneru.

AUSTRIA.

REVOLT OF PEASANTS AGAINST THE NOBLES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

LONDON, July 2—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the peasants of Deva and vicinity in Transylvania have revolted against the nobles and defeated a battalion of militia. Many persons have been killed, including two judges. Regular troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak.

BURMAH.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED REFUSAL TO PERMIT BRITISH TROOPS TO PASS.

LONDON, July 2—5:30 A. M.—The report that the King of Burmah refuses to allow British troops to pass through his territory is officially confirmed.

CUBA.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARY CHILTON—TIME CONTRACTS PROHIBITED.

HAVANA, July 1.—The schooner Mary Chilton, which was found on the Cuban coast, abandoned, and brought here, has sailed for the United States.

An official decree has been issued prohibiting time contracts for gold.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

ARREST OF CORTINA BY THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MATAMORAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 1.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville, dated to-day, says Gen. Cortina has just been arrested and placed under guard by Col. Manuel Parrat, of the Mexican Regular Cavalry. Cortina's Police have been arrested, disarmed, and imprisoned. There is great excitement in Matamoras, and trouble is anticipated. The Government forces are in possession of the Custom-house building and are patrolling the streets. They have two pieces of artillery at the Custom-house and others in different portions of the city.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Executive Committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met in this city to-day to consider and decide upon several important points affecting the order, and will probably be in session a week or ten days. The committee consists of Mr. William Saunders, D. C., Chairman; Mr. E. R. Shankland, of Iowa; Mr. John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Mr. D. Wyatt, of Aiken, S. C., and Mr. W. T. Chase, of New-Hampshire. Among the subjects to be considered is the removal of the head-quarters of the National Grange to some point other than Washington, the place at which the National Grange will hold its annual meeting, and a proposition for an international exchange between the co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Grangers. Mr. Worrall, Managing Director of the Mississippi Trading Company of England, which it is proposed shall act as a medium of exchange in this city, together with a delegation from the co-operative societies of Great Britain, has already had an informal conference with the Executive Committee. The committee, at their meeting to-day, discussed several questions, but did not consider the subject of removing head-quarters. It is understood, however, that the subcommittee appointed to investigate the matter will report to-morrow in favor of the selection of Louisville, Ky. Propositions have been received from five or six Western cities offering to give the National Grange the rent of buildings and other facilities, but it is believed the committee will finally fix on Louisville, mainly on account of its central location in relation to the localities of the granges.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—In the Democratic State Convention to-day James A. Johnson was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot, Thomas Beck for Secretary of State, J. M. Mandeville for Controller, and J. G. Estridills for Treasurer.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District this afternoon nominated Henry Larkin for Congress.

The Independent Congressional Convention of the First District to-day nominated John F. Swift for Congress. The convention also reaffirmed the State Independent platform, with an additional plank asking Congressional aid in improving San Francisco harbor and utilizing the water courses of the State.

HEAVY BREACH OF TRUST.

ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ALLEGED TO BE INVOLVED—WHY HENRY G. MORRIS FAILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The startling information was made public to-day that the accountants who have been investigating the affairs of Henry G. Morris, who lately failed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, had discovered that one Alexander Ervin, whom Mr. Morris had employed as confidential financial agent of his foundry business since 1871, had grossly betrayed his trust, and had appropriated to his own use sums of money reaching in the aggregate about $1,200,000. Ervin had the whole business of the place in his charge, while the pay-rolls for labor and material purchased were under the care of a nephew of Ervin, but controlled by him. So great was the confidence reposed in Ervin that Mr. Morris never investigated his own affairs, and never took the standing of his business, being satisfied with balance sheets which Ervin would present to him at stated intervals.

It has turned out that these balances were arranged for the occasion, and that large sums of money were continually drawn from the business by Ervin, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Morris. In one month—January, 1873—Ervin charged himself with three notes of $10,000 each, and on the 30th of December, 1872, he charged himself with a deposit of $60,000, which he failed to credit to Mr. Morris either in his bank accounts or elsewhere. To cover up his wrongdoings, Ervin is alleged to have fraudulently credited himself, on the 31st of July, 1873, with $100,000 to cover notes issued to his order. This credit was purely fictitious, and never authorized by Mr. Morris. It was further shown that Ervin, having full charge of the notes of Mr. Morris, had negotiated ten, amounting to $62,240, and appropriated the presents to his own use. It was Mr. Morris' custom for some time previous to April, 1875, when he assumed his supervision, to allow Ervin to deposit moneys belonging to the Southwark Foundry, in the Seventh and Second National Banks, in his [Ervin's] name. When the assignee of the estate attempted to ascertain what amount of money was in the banks, the officials refused to give the information. It is also alleged that Ervin has invested heavily in real estate, and that pending the suit which Mr. Morris has brought against him, has disposed of considerable property, and made arrangements for transferring the remainder. The assignees of the estate have brought the matter before Judge Pratt, at Common Pleas Court, praying for attachments to be issued, and such other relief as is within the province of the tribunal. This exposure shows how Mr. Morris was dragged into bankruptcy, and is undoubtedly one of the greatest pieces of swindling extant outside of political circles. At a recent meeting of the creditors of Mr. Morris it was announced that the assets would not bring fifty cents on the dollar. Ervin has brought a counter-suit against Mr. Morris, in the hope of staving the matter off somewhat.

It is reported that the first eighteen months Mr. Morris was in business he cleared $1,000,000, but after that began to lose steadily. Ervin was President of the Seventh National Bank up to 1873, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. D. B. Ervin, who resigned the place only a few days since, it is supposed on account of the complications which will ensue. The reason assigned by the bank officers to-night for not giving a statement of Mr. Ervin's accounts, is that they object to making public their customers' business. It is probable that Ervin will be arrested on a criminal charge to-morrow. He lives in splendor in a fashionable quarter of the city, and his position gave him unlimited credit among business men.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE LEONARD & ELLIS CYLINDER OIL WORKS DESTROYED—LOSS $30,000.

About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the inner retort-room of the Leonard & Ellis cylinder oil works, on Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. The works are situated in the centre of a lot bounded by Sullivan, Wallabout, and Farris streets on three sides, and the river on the fourth. The flames spread with great rapidity, and twenty men who were engaged in the works at the time narrowly escaped being burned. Several alarms were sounded, and the fire engines were ably assisted by the fire-boat Uncle Abe, under command of Capt. Lewis. The oil works, which were constructed for the most part of wood, were entirely destroyed. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $4,000. The names of the companies holding the risks could not be ascertained.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on Front and Stockton streets, Trenton, N. J., destroying the buildings occupied by William Quick, a carpenter and builder; Harvey Hamwell, wheelwright, and James Ford, blacksmith. They lost all their material, machinery, and tools. The loss is $6,000; partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a one-story frame house at the corner of Warren street and Paca avenue, East New-York, owned and occupied by Edward Brown; loss $1,000, covered by an insurance of $900.

The flouring mills of W. B. & J. H. Rose, at Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $9,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The census of Oswego, N. Y., shows a population of 22,280, being an increase of 1,370 since 1870.

At the nominations on Wednesday for members of the Quebec Legislature fifteen members were re-elected by acclamation.

Gov. Leslie, in a speech at Glasgow, Ky., yesterday, announced himself as a candidate for election to the United States Senate.

A base-ball match at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, between the Olympics, of that city, and the Trenton Club resulted in favor of the Trentons by a score of 8 to 2.

Messrs. Hollingsworth & Co. launched, yesterday, at Wilmington, Del., the iron steam-ship Brashear, built for Charles Morgan and intended for the New-Orleans and Brashear City line. The tonnage of the vessel is 2,250.

Government revenue officers seized on Wednesday the distilleries of J. M. Schnitker, Krueskamp & Co., Frederick Macke and Henry Stemriede, of Covington, Ky., for irregularities in the manufacture of liquors.

Col. E. B. Carling, Quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, committed suicide on Wednesday by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Financial embarrassment, complicating his official affairs, is assigned as the cause of his suicide.

Thirty-two car-loads of watermelons passed through Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, en route from the highlands of Florida to Chicago. A delegation of thirty-one Floridians go with them to make permanent arrangements for trade to and from the North-west.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer City of Tokio sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Hong Kong, via Yokohama. As the Tokio left, a salute was fired, and Patrick Lanigan was blown from the mouth of a gun overboard and instantly killed.

THE TOUR OF THE PAPAL ENVOYS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—The Pope's Ablegate, Mgr. Roncetti, and his Secretary, Dr. Ubaldi, arrived in this city Wednesday evening. They visited the Falls to-day, accompanied by Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, Dr. Cronyn, of this city, and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New-York City. They were entertained this evening at the Bishop's palace. Addresses of welcome in English and French were made, and were responded to by Bishop Ryan in English, and Mgr. Roncetti in French. The party leave here to-morrow for Quebec, Montreal, and other cities.

WASHINGTON.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE WHISKY RING.

STRENGTH OF THE COMBINATION TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—THE ASSESSMENTS AGAINST THE IMPLICATED DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS $664,000—SIXTY-SIX OFFICERS DISMISSED FOR COMPLICITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Bristow's efforts to break up the fraudulent and unlawful transactions of the whisky ring will not have been completely successful till the courts shall have done their duty, which will be pressed on them as rapidly as possible. The results already reached are, however, exceedingly important, and they show, when collected together, the immensity of the combination of capital and ingenuity employed in the work of cheating the Government. Some of the results already attained are enumerated as follows: Amount of taxes assessed against distillers, $317,000; amount assessed against rectifiers, $347,000; number of distilleries and rectifying establishments seized, 47; lots of illicit whisky seized in hands of dealers, 152. It is estimated that the expense of trial will average $100 to each case, $20 of which will go to the District Attorneys. If the Government secures conviction $80 expense will be charged against each defendant. In some cases where packages have been seized in the hands of dealers suits may not be pressed, but in the cases of distillers and rectifiers the evidence is abundant and convincing. The dealers assert that the packages seized while in their possession were purchased by them in open market in the usual manner; that they contained all the outward evidences of being lawful merchandise, and that there was no intention on their part to defraud the Government. The number of officers who have been dismissed the Government service in consequence of the discoveries made is sixty-six; of these forty were Gaugers, thirteen Storekeepers, four Revenue Agents, three Collectors, two Deputy Collectors, two Supervisors, and two District Attorneys.

THE SUGG FORT FRAUD.

The Sugg Fort case has been before the Grand Jury of the District for two days, and the last witness is expected to arrive to-morrow. It is hardly possible that the jury can fail to find indictments.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COUNTING THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

All the money in the Treasurer's office is now being counted. About 125 ladies are engaged in the business in several rooms. The count is superintended by gentlemen especially appointed for that service. It is estimated that the money aggregates about $60,000,000, each separate note passing the hands of the counters. All the money is to be recounted before it is transferred to the new Treasurer, who entered upon his duties to-day. Many friends of Gen. Spinner called upon him this morning to take leave. His retirement seems to be regretted by the employes of the bureau more than by other parties, some of whom, including ladies, will be removed by the new incumbent. Col. Frank Jones, Assistant Cashier, is the first to feel the effects of the change. His place is temporarily supplied by Mr. Guthrie. The bond of Mr. New, the Treasurer, is for $150,000, his bondsmen being citizens of Indianapolis, including William H. English. The Treasury Department is disturbed in every part, owing to the changes in office and removals under the provisions of the act providing for the general reorganization.

TONNAGE DUES ON FOREIGN STEAM-VESSELS.

The following letter was yesterday sent by Mr. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of Customs at New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1875.

Referring to the instructions from this department, authorizing the exemption from the tax on tonnage of steam vessels engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Belgium, the United States and Bremen, and the United States and Sweden, you are informed that the right to such exemption ceased with the termination of the treaty with Belgium of 1858, pursuant to a notice communicated to the Government of that Kingdom by the President, and that from the 1st prox. the tax aforesaid should be levied on all such vessels. Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

One of the first bills presented for payment on this the first day of the new fiscal year was one from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for $125,000 in payment for three trips across the Pacific transmitting the Pacific mail. The bill was approved at the Post Office Department and will be paid to-morrow.

STAMP TAX ON DRAFTS, BILLS, OR CHECKS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed the decision of April 12 last, concerning the stamp tax upon drafts, bills, checks, or orders drawn in the United States upon a bank, banker, or trust company in a foreign country, and decides that they, although perhaps not vouchers while in this country, appear to him to be clearly taxable under the terms of the statute. They are drafts, checks, or orders drawn upon a bank, banker, or trust company, and there is nothing in the law limiting to this country the locality of the bank, &c., upon which the paper is drawn. Collectors are required to notify banks, bankers, and trust companies in their several districts of this change of ruling, and will require the payment of the stamp tax on the investments referred to from and after this date.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

The following additional appointments have been made in the Treasury Department:

Office of the Secretary.—C. C. Adams, Chief of Division; L. G. Martin, Assistant Chief of Division.

First Controller's Office.—Chiefs of Division—Joseph A. Thomson, T. C. Dickinson, and Silas C. Clarke.

Second Controller's Office.—Chiefs of Division—J. C. Wilson, L. S. Thomas, James Delano, John Prince, and J. D. Terrill.

Office of the Controller of the Currency.—Chiefs of Division—J. F. Bates, J. D. Patten, J. W. Magruder.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs.—Chiefs of Division—Charles W. Bradbury and Albert Miller.

Second Auditors.—Chiefs of Division—John M. Sims, Thomas C. Bailey, Henry C. Harmon, Ambrose F. Wight, Henry A. Whalien.

Fourth Auditor's—Chiefs of Division: George L. Clark, William F. Stedham, Benjamin P. Davis.

Fifth Auditor's.—Chiefs of Division: George Cowel, W. Sommers.

Sixth Auditor's.—Chiefs of Division: Benjamin Lippincott, John Lynch, William H. Gunnison, James B. Will, Edward J. Evans, James T. Smith, R. S. Widdlecombe, B. F. Crowell.

Treasurer's Office—Cashier, James Gilfillan; Assistant Cashier, Southwick Guthrie.

Fourth Class Clerks—James C. Burnett, Charles H. Davidge.

Third Class Clerks—James M. King, John J. Hayden, John Van Lear.

THE POSTAL TREATY OF BERNE.

The postal rates between this and nearly all foreign countries, which were fixed at Berne, went into effect to-day. Uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from all the countries represented at that convention, excepting that of France, which will not come under the provisions of the treaty until Jan. 1, 1876. The department has issued a circular giving the rates and such instructions as are deemed necessary. The following articles are excluded from the mails, namely: "Any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious stones, or any other articles whatever liable to Customs duties."

POWERS OF ATTORNEY OF POST OFFICE CONTRACTORS.

The Postmaster General to-day issued the following order:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

Whereas, certain instruments of writing made and executed by contractors for carrying mails of the United States, professing to be letters of attorney making and creating the person therein named as the true and lawful attorney irrevocable of the contractor, for him and in his name, place, and stead, to do all acts and things whatever necessary to be done in relation to the contract in said instrument mentioned and described, and in relation to the services described in said contract; and whereas, such instruments of writing are intended to be to that extent a substantial assignment of the contract, which is in violation of the letter and spirit of the law, and as such can in no manner be recognized by the Postmaster General, and whereas, also, the persons named in said instruments of writing frequently deposit the same in the offices of this department, there to be kept on file to the great inconvenience and annoyance of officers of the department and the improper incumbrance of the file. Now, therefore, it is hereby, this 1st day of July, 1875, ordered that no instrument of writing of the character and for the purposes hereinbefore described be received to be filed in this department.

(Signed) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,973,951 38; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,415,000; coin, $79,854,410 44, including $21,796,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580. The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of June, 1875, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,142,076 63; War, $3,374,624 56; Navy, $1,150,066 05; Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $1,855,472 17; total, $11,522,239 41. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $627,000; Customs receipts, $185,676.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

A telegram received at the Navy Department, this afternoon, from Norfolk, Va., announces the arrival of the Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Station, at that place this morning, and another telegram announces that the Canandaigua sailed from Pensacola yesterday for New-Orleans.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

RESIGNATION OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE PROTESTING AGAINST THE HOUSE RESOLUTIONS OF JUNE 25.

CONCORD, N. H., July 1.—In the House to-day the resignations were received of Ivory Varney, Republican, from Dover, and C. I. Hillsgrow, Democrat, from London, on account of a dispute in the committee. An act was passed incorporating an association for building a monument at Dover Point, in commemoration of the first English settlement in New-Hampshire.

In the Senate Mr. Wells, for the Select Committee, reported a protest against the resolutions passed by the House June 25, and recommended that they be entered in full on the journal of the Senate. The document gives the original resolutions in full, and declares that their passage by the House is a flagrant usurpation of power over the Senate and the executive branch of the Government; that such an interference is a high breach of privilege, and may well excite alarm as indicative of a revolutionary purpose. It also declares that the action of the Governor and Council was not subversive and destructive of the independent and separate working and existence of the three essential powers of government, but was imposed upon them in express words by the Constitution. It says the averment in the House resolutions that the action of Gov. Weston and Council in throwing out the votes for Natt Head and Arthur Deering was unconstitutional, is not true. Their action in this matter was also compelled by both statute and constitutional law. The report also declares that the resolutions are offensive and disrespectful in language both to the Executive Department and Senate. The Senate expresses its regret that a small partisan majority should belittle itself by the passage of such uncalled-for and unjust resolutions, protesting firmly but calmly against them, and referring the whole matter to the people of the State, with the firm conviction that the right must triumph, and that the equality and independence of the several branches of the Government under the Constitution shall be vindicated.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 2—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the lake region, where it has risen, with cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light rain along Lakes Erie and Michigan. The pressure has diminished in the North-west, with east to south-east winds and rain areas. Generally clear and warm weather has continued in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, but with falling temperature in the Middle and Eastern States. The Missouri River has slightly risen at Yankton, but fallen below. The Mississippi has continued slowly rising below St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly and easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas from the latter district to the West Gulf States.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy and generally warmer weather and rain areas, except cool weather for the lower lake region.

For the South Atlantic and Middle States, higher, followed by falling barometer, south-easterly to north easterly winds, with cool, increasingly cloudy weather in the latter, and followed by light rains.

For New-England, higher barometer, north-west to north-east winds, generally clear and cooler weather.

The Ohio River remains nearly stationary. The Mississippi, below Cairo, continues slowly rising, and the Missouri, below Omaha, slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	72°	3:30 P. M.	86°	78°
6 A. M.	66°	73°	6 P. M.	80°	75°
9 A. M.	72°	77°	9 P. M.	71°	70°
12 M.	80°	79°	12 M.	70°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.........73⅞°
Average temperature for the corresponding date last year.........74⅛°

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—In the first branch of the City Council this evening, a resolution accompanying a report of a Committee of Investigation of the charges preferred against the joint committee on highways—"that Warfield T. Browning be, and he is hereby expelled from the first branch of the City Council, was adopted by a vote of 17 of the twenty members constituting the first branch. Eighteen were present, including the member expelled. The charges were preferred by a member of the Council, also by a member of the Joint Committee on Highways. This is the second expulsion of a member from the present Common Council of this city, a member of the second branch having been expelled in February last on the report of a Committee of Investigation. In each case there was a charge of misconduct for receiving an insignificant sum of money ($50 in one case and $100 in the other) in connection with matters to be acted on in the Council.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

SOUTH PARK AND THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

A BARREN AND UNINVITING COUNTRY—THE ROUTE TO PUNCHA PASS—AN OASIS IN THE DESERT—NINETY DEGREES BY DAY AND FREEZING HARD AT NIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ELEVEN, PUNCHA PASS, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The parks of Colorado have a world-wide celebrity, but the South Park must have gained its reputation on other grounds than its fertility or its beauty. So far as we saw it, in a two days' march across its broad expanse, it appeared to be a barren waste, without a green blade on its surface, except along the river bank and in little hollows where in the rainy season some stagnant water collects. Even in these the grass showed broad streaks of white through it, where the water had deposited the alkali, with which the soil is so strongly impregnated. The evidences of the original formation of the park are so apparent that probably no one who has ever passed through it entertains a doubt that it is the bottom of what was once a great salt lake. At its southern end, where we entered it, its surface is nearly level; on the right, as you face north, the mountains which bound it rise abruptly from the plain in rocky masses, jagged, broken, stern; bare of vegetation or clothed with a dark growth of sombre pine. Sharp points and rugged promontories jut out into the plain, and between them appear deep gullies, down which a stream once ran to join the main lake. These are now streams of sand. On the left the ground rises in long undulations, running north and south, to a line of hills, apparently of gravel, and showing by their easy slopes and gentle inclination the washing out of water. The plain itself was almost destitute of vegetation. A short grass seemed at one time to have struggled into life on the hard and stony soil, but it had withered where it grew, and looked like gray lichen on a stone. Along the line of the Platte, which runs through the park with a rapid current, there is green grass, and here we saw cattle feeding. In the afternoon we reached the ranche to which they belonged, where the "round up" was in progress. The second day's march took us out of the park, on its north-western side, but no improvement was visible in the soil. If anything, it was even more barren, more desolate, more depressing than that we saw the day before. It was sand, and sand, and sand; not coarse, but trodden along the road into a fine dust, which filled the eyes, mouth, and nostrils with the most irritating alkali powder. A small pond we passed had a white alkali deposit around its margin for fifty or sixty yards. About noon we passed some salt works, which appeared to be abandoned. There was a hotel and one or two houses here, but a more wretched place for a residence it would be hard to conceive. Not a tree was near to cast a shade; the sun poured down a perfectly torrid heat; above was a sky without a cloud; below the dusty, gray earth. Of water there was none except in wells, and that poor and brackish. Another two miles across the plain, the road wound through and over timbered hills, and we were at last out of the South Park. I have described this place as it appeared to us; but if the information I received from a ranchman near whose house we camped that day, be correct, the Park is not so barren as it appears. He declared that some of the finest beef cattle in the country were raised in it, and that they wintered out there. He acknowledged, however, that while in the Summer season they fed along the river, in the Winter they must certainly take to the hills, for even he could not understand where they would find feed in the park. Yet there seems to be quite a rage among settlers for land there. The land officer at Denver said that the whole park had been taken up, except a very small portion of it. Probably it may be fit for grazing, but anything like farming seems out of the question. Of game we saw a few antelope on the first day and a wolf; on the second, nothing. The Ute Indians, which range over this country, have killed off everything. Formerly buffalo were abundant, and we see many skeletons and horns lying beside the road, but this is all that remains of them now. Our fellows thought they might possibly find something, and when camp was pitched Mr. Pearson and Charpiot, the cook, and an enthusiastic hunter, started off with double-barreled shot gun and rifle. They returned with two frogs, which Charpiot cooked.

From the South Park our road lay over a divide into the valley of the Arkansas, to Puncha Pass. This pass is the road through the range of snow-clad mountains which we saw in the far distance from the Park. The road through the hills which formed the divide was good traveling. It was picturesque, shaded with trees which sometimes formed a close arbor over the road, and it followed the course of a brawling little brook swarming with trout. On descending the western slope we again came into a country of sand. Here the pinion pine was abundant. This stunted and scrubby variety of the pine family seems to be able to grow without water, and one of our packers remarked that he had never seen grass growing where that tree grew. There certainly was none where we saw it. The experience of the previous days had accustomed us to the appearance of a sterile country, or our spirits would certainly have sunk at the sight of this part of the Valley of the Arkansas. It is simply a desert of sand, probably formed in the same way as the South Park. But it is worse than that, for there the Platte fertilizes a broad margin of ground on either side of the country it flows through. The Arkansas rolls down a turbid and furious current many feet below the level of the plain, and fertilizes it no more than if it ran between stone walls. Everybody knows what the basin of the Great Salt Lake was before Mormon industry had transformed it from a barren waste to a blooming garden. Everybody knows what the Desert of Sahara is now. The Valley of the Arkansas appears like a slice of this desert, but the indefatigable industry of the race which is gradually occupying it, may do for it what the Mormons did for their country. Every green thing which may be grown on this soil must have water brought to it by miles of irrigating ditches. What its latent fertility may be we cannot yet tell. Ranches there are and settlements here, but many years must certainly elapse before we can know whether the crops which may be raised will, in the long run, pay the cost of raising them. It is said that farms here could not be bought for less than $10 an acre. It may be so, but this must mean improved farms. The land in its natural state is simply grayish yellow sand, with pinion pine on the ridges and nothing whatever on the levels. At long distances apart, a creek running through a broad depression in the plain makes a green oasis in the desert; and it was in one of these, near a house standing in the shade of a group of cot-

tonwood trees, that we camped Thursday afternoon. This was a choice little spot, whose cool shade, fresh grass, and pretty brook were doubly grateful after our long and hot march across the desert upland. All irrigation is done by running main ditches, from which smaller ditches branch off across the fields to be irrigated. Some of these are of great length, and wind along the sides of hills and ridges in a way which shows no little engineering skill in their constructors. The soil being soft and easily turned, the cost of running them is comparatively small; but it seemed to me that a more certain and abundant supply of water could be obtained for farms along the river bank by the Dutch method of windmill pumps. The wind in this mountainous country seems to be always blowing from some quarter or other, and most of the time furiously; so there would be little danger of the mill being becalmed. Water-wheels might also be employed, as the river is always full and running at the same rapid rate as it was when we crossed it. Only by abundant irrigation can this sandy waste ever be made to bear a crop, and all the water in the world could never give it the rich fertility of the soil of the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. As it is, the water is so valuable that it has been the cause of more quarrels and shooting affrays among the settlers than any other subject in which they have a common interest. Last Winter there was some shooting done which made Lake County the centre of interest for all the Territory, and put the county itself in general turmoil. Four men were killed, a number of others warned to leave the country, and a sort of Vigilance Committee formed which carried things with a high hand while it lasted. The whole affair had its origin in a quarrel about the water supply.

We were all delighted, as may be supposed, to get out of this region into the pass. It was some relief to rest the eye on green trees and grass, and take a dip in the ice-cold waters of Puncha Creek. A good stage road runs through the pass, and the stage passes morning and evening. Our only trouble in this camp is from mosquitoes, which swarm in the brush, and are of extraordinary size and ferocity. The creek is full of fine trout, and some of us have been quite successful in fishing; but my own luck was poor. I caught no trout, but the mosquitoes caught me, and had a rich feast. This is the first time we have been troubled with them on our march. Luckily, they retire at night, on account of the cold. During the day the thermometer rises to ninety; at night it freezes hard. We find a quarter of an inch of ice in our cook-pans every morning.

A FINANCIAL EDITOR OF LONG STANDING.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 1.

This is July 1, 1875. On the first day of July, 1840, the first "money" article appeared in the *Public Ledger* as a department of the paper. The same individual that pens this paragraph prepared that first article, and in all the thirty-five years intervening the two dates named, this particular department of the *Ledger* has been in his special charge and daily contributed to by him. Thirty-five years! It is just half the time alloted to the life of man. And what changes in our own little world, the *Ledger!* When it was determined first to maintain a department devoted to the "money market" and kindred subjects, the purpose had been preceded by but one other paper, the New-York *Herald*. The *Ledger* then was but four years old, and "small for its age." It was published at the north-west corner of Second and Dock streets, in a small, low building, unattractive in appearance and most poorly appointed in all its mechanical departments, though up to the average of its time. The publication office was on the corner of the ground floor; the press-room, occupied by one double-cylinder press, driven by a small engine, was on the same floor, immediately at its rear. The editorial and composing rooms were upon the second and only other floor used of the building. For the editors and reporters about six feet of the front second story was partitioned off, and this again was divided, the *sanctum sanctorum* being at the extreme corner, a sort of closet, three and one-half by about six feet, at one end of which was placed an old-fashioned office desk, before which stood a low yellow chair, and in the opposite corner was a rough board box, bottom up, secured against the wall in a slanting position, giving evidence of an ingenious attempt at desk manufacture. The former was occupied by the late Russell Jarvis, Esq., as editor-in-chief, while the box, extemporized into a desk, afforded accommodations for the senior proprietor, who occasionally wrote what in badinage he was pleased to term "cream" paragraphs, by which was meant articles embodying thought and philosophic truth. At other times the then news editor, Mr. Lane, occupied the place, vacant by Mr. Swain's absence. Outside of this inner temple was a room about twice as large, furnished with a pine table, 3 by 4 feet, on which *Ledgers* were folded and pasted during the night, and occupied during the day by the whole reportorial corps of one, a gentleman who was thenceforth to divide the honor of the accommodations with the "money market" man, and hereupon arose a nice question of proprietary rights. There was in this larger apartment, redolent of sour paste and liberally littered with waste paper, but a single chair, dilapidated by the loss of a leg, and a founder's type-box some twenty inches long and six inches square, which, by rearing on end, was forced into service as a seat for him who should make his appearance second at the table. The whole office arrangements were primitive and its affairs most economically administered. The chief clerk, who furnished the supplies, had a special horror of extravagance, having early mastered the truism in domestic economy, that "great abundance is the parent of waste," hence paper was doled out by the single sheet, and pens and wafers in the same limited proportions. The *Ledger* at that time had a daily circulation of 12,000 to 14,000 copies, and was printed on a double sheet, cut by hand before being delivered to the carriers. Such was this great local newspaper of Philadelphia thirty-five years ago, as remembered by one who has remained continuously with it from that day to this.

What is the *Ledger* now? It has moved with the world, kept pace with the progress of the age, and followed closely all the improvements that tend to lighten human labor, to add to the comforts of those who are engaged in its daily production, and to cheapen the cost of that production for the hundreds of thousands of readers who profit from the practical information that it assiduously labors to give. The *Ledger* establishment, it is believed, is not surpassed in completeness by that of any other in the world, and probably is not equaled. It is now one of the institutions of Philadelphia, and as such, within the last seven years has been visited by hundreds of thousands of citizens and strangers, who have passed through it and admired its very perfect appointments. As compared with the Dock street office of 1840, and the number of its employes, the change is about as wide as is the difference in circulation. The white paper, dry, nightly printed weighs about 6,600 pounds, or, including the Saturday supplement, about 42,000 pounds per week. The material of this paper is about seventy per cent. straw and thirty per cent. wood and old paper. The discovery of the application of the two kinds of material named to such use is as new as are the wonderful inventions in printing machinery. Indeed, without an increased supply of material for paper, the increased facilities for printing it would have been comparatively valueless. Were rags now entirely relied upon for paper, enough of them could not be found in all the world. The amount of ink used to blacken the paper of the *Ledger's* edition is about three barrels of 1,100 pounds per week. Within the last thirty-five years the magnetic telegraph has advanced scarcely more on the old mail wagon in the dissemination of news than have the improvements in printing increased the multiplication of printed copies over the greatest capacity possible in 1840. Such has been the progress in one pursuit within the cognizance of one individual in half a lifetime. Nearly every one, in his own history, can trace similar progress in the same time, and yet the change is achieved so quietly, the means following so closely the necessities as they arise, that the wonder is not so much that we advance so rapidly as that the very simple and the very useful inventions in labor saving were not brought into requisition long before. Our grandmothers who carried their little grists of grain to the mill in one end of a bag, balanced across the horse's back by a stone in the other end, were as much astonished when told to discard the stone and supply its weight by additional grain, as we of the present are in witnessing half a dozen machines printing the same matter at the same time. The *Ledger* has reached an edition of 93,500 copies, with some little fluctuating above and below that number, and will probably, in its order of increase for the last two or three years, before our next anniversary comes round touch the grand edition of 100,000 copies daily! And this huge edition, with news from all quarters of the world, is supplied with less effort than was its smaller daily edition of 12,000 to 14,000 thirty-five years ago.

WORKING JUDGES.

Tennessee papers boast that, at last Saturday's session of the Supreme Court of that State, as the result of the week's labors, Judge McFarland delivered fourteen opinions, Judge Turney eight, Judge Deaderick ten, Judge Sneed ten, and Chief Justice Nicholson twenty-three—in all, sixty-five opinions—and that with the thermometer in the nineties. The Court is actually in session about nine months in the year, and the above is declared to be about an average week's work.

LAW REPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL RAILWAY.

ORDER OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD—RECEIVERS APPOINTED—FURTHER HEARING OF THE MOTION POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER.

In the case of the Banque Franco Egyptienne et al. against John Crosby Brown, and the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railway et al., Judge Blatchford yesterday made the following order:

"That Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks, both of the City of New-York, now composing the firm of Baltzer & Taaks, be and they are hereby appointed special receivers in this cause, with the usual powers of receivers in like cases in equity, of the $740,000 of first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company, and of the $85,000 of first mortgage Bonds of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, and the receivers are directed to retain the possession of said bonds, and directed to represent the bonds and protect and maintain their validity, for the benefit of the parties who may finally be adjudged to be entitled to them or concerned therein, and without prejudice to any claims or rights of any or either of the parties to this suit as against the other or others, or as against any other person or persons, and without prejudice to any defense which may exist against the bonds, or any of them, in the respective foreclosure suits brought by the defendants, Frederick Adams and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respectively, and now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; and, otherwise, by all proper means, to maintain and defend and enforce the said bonds and the interests thereby represented in the said foreclosure suits or otherwise, and to prove the amount due upon the same, and to collect and realize the amount or value thereof. That, until the further order of the court, no security be required of the receivers. That the further hearing of the motion made on the part of the complainants, by and under the order to show cause, so far as it relates to all matters other than the $754,000 of first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company, and the $85,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, be adjourned to the first Saturday of October next, without prejudice to the rights of the complainants to bring on the hearing thereof, on notice, at an earlier day, on proof of any emergency in the premises calling for such earlier hearing."

RESISTING INNOVATIONS ON THE JEWISH LITURGY.

Israel J. Solomons, President of the Board of Trustees of the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, worshiping in the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue, has commenced proceedings to restrain a majority of the congregation from making certain alleged innovations in the existing liturgy or order of worship as heretofore practiced. The matter was argued before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday, when it was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the congregation was originally organized to hold worship according to the custom of the Polish and German Jews; that by authority of an alleged vote of the majority of the congregation the Trustees are about to change this mode of worship by so changing the seats as to permit the men and women to sit together, instead of sitting separate, as now; by introducing a choir and the aid of an organ. These changes, Mr. Solomons claims, are in violation of the original by-laws governing the worship of the congregation, to which he as a corporator and pew-holder has a right to object, which he has a right to oppose, and which the court has a right to restrain. On the part of the defendants in the suit it is claimed that the proposed changes are no substantial variation from the original mode of worship of the congregation; that they are justified by the approval of a majority of the congregation, and that the change to be made in seating the members of the congregation is no infringement of the rights of the plaintiff as a pew-holder. After argument, Judge Larremore took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE COUNTERFEIT CHECKS TAMPS.

The trial of Charles I. Sprague, the Rahway broker, on a charge of using checks on which there were counterfeit internal revenue stamps, some of which were forged with the firm name of Colgate & Co., was continued yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. John R. Raymond, the principal witness for the Government, concluded his testimony by stating that Sprague told him to take checks, bearing counterfeit stamps to Parker Handy's broker's office and buy gold with them, and that Sprague had admitted to him that he had been engaged in an illegal business in New-York and Philadelphia for a number of years. On the cross-examination of Raymond, to impeach his character, ex-District Attorney Garvin asked him if he had forged the name of Sherry to a promissory note, but the question was ruled out, on the ground that general bad character, and not specific acts, must be shown.

Detectives Sampson and Fisher corroborated material portions of Raymond's testimony, and said that he acted in concert with them and under their instructions in causing the arrest of Sprague.

Witnesses for the defense testified that Raymond's character for truth and veracity was bad, but most of these witnesses, on a close cross-examination, admitted that their own characters were not unexceptionable. A number of witnesses for the Government testified to Raymond's good character.

Detective Kiely, of the Central Office, testified that Sprague was a professional swindler, and the case was then adjourned to this morning.

THE VESSEL STEALERS.

David Lawson, Charles Borus, William Barrett, Frank Albert, and August Hock, members of the crew of the American brig Mary Chilton, who were charged some time since with having run the vessel out of the port of St. Andreas and abandoned her in the Gulf of Mexico, escaping to Cuba on one of her boats, arrived at this port yesterday on the steamer Georgia, from Havana, in the custody of Deputy Marshals Deubert and Barclay. They were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and held for examination in default of $2,000 bail each. They deny any intention of running away with the brig, saying that the act was the result of a drunken spree, and that they did not realize what they had done until they got sober in the Gulf of Mexico, where they abandoned the vessel because they could not manage her.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Willard vs. Fargo.—I have examined the briefs handed up, and am still of the opinion that the motion should be denied so far as Fargo is concerned, and relief sought may be had in this action with proper amendment of complaint, if necessary. The plaintiff, by bringing in new parties by his supplemental bill, must, as against those, begin his trial de novo, and is no better off than by commencing a new suit. Motion should be denied with $10 costs, and without prejudice to any new action that plaintiff may be advised to bring, and without prejudice to a motion to amend the complaint, if so advised.

Osgood vs. Arnold.—The inquest in this case ought not under the circumstances to have been taken, and should be set aside. The affidavits show that Mr. Hardy paid the whole amount of the claim and costs in March, under circumstances which give him the right to effect a settlement with Arnold, and the proceedings to make further costs were not justifiable. The attorney was notified of the intention of Arnold to settle with Hardy, and recognized his right to do so. The inquest is set aside with $10 costs.

In the matter of Fulton.—Writ granted.

In the matter of Shearer.—Granted.

Orders Granted.—Goepp vs. Hufnagle; Brand vs. Wurl.

Carr vs. Gibbs.—On payment of the costs of preparing for trial, fee and disbursements of the circuit, and $10 costs of opposing this motion and stipulating to refer the issue for trial to George S. Sedgwick, (or such Referee as parties may agree upon,) the inquest may be opened and case proceed to trial before such Referee, such stipulation to be served within ten days, and costs to be paid on adjustment by the Clerk within five days after notice thereof.

Salmon vs. Leonard.—On paying costs of the trial to be adjusted and $10 costs of opposing this motion the answer may be amended as asked for in the motion papers, such amendments to be served and costs paid within ten days after notice of the adjustment of the same by the Clerk. The issue to stand as of its present date and plaintiff to be at liberty to reply to the amended answer or demur as he may be advised.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Shea vs. Murphy.—The order of arrest must be vacated, with costs of the motion.

Gouter vs. Wilbur.—The Receiver may interfere as he may be advised, in the foreclosure mentioned in the petition, and may bring such affirmative action as may be necessary to set aside and cancel the mortgage specified therein.

Harrigan vs. Regan.—Findings of facts and law settled. Let an order be entered appointing Isaac V. French, Esq., Referee, to take and state the accounts. Order to be settled on notice.

Launy vs. Launy.—The plaintiff is entitled to a decree of divorce, dissolving the marriage contract, and is entitled to the care, custody, and control of the child.

Lacmezzini vs. Lacmezzini.—The plaintiff must have judgment. Let a decree be entered on notice.

Brown vs. O'Brien et al.—Proposed findings settled.

Lustig vs. Lustig.—Upon a careful examination of the many voluminous papers furnished by the parties I am clearly of the opinion I ought not to interfere with the decisions already made in this court in this case. This motion is for an order to punish the defendant for his alleged misconduct in refusing and neglecting to pay the alimony due by him by orders heretofore made by two different Judges at the Special Term. By the first order the alimony was fixed at $25 per week. The defendant failing to pay, and being before the court for misconduct, gave almost the same excuse, that is, his inability, and furnished reasons and arguments, as appears by his papers, quite as cogent as those presented in this motion. The alimony was, after full discussion, reduced to $15 per week by this second order (and he was bound to pay that sum and same arrears of the former alimony then due,) unless the sum of $15 per week should be modified by a motion for that purpose made. No such motion has been made. I am now asked to refuse to enforce this statutory remedy which is in effect setting aside the last order instead of enforcing it. This I cannot do. It would virtually render the statute nugatory, and introduce a conflict of action between the Judges holding Special Term in the matters substantially the same before each Judge. The plaintiff's motion must be granted. Order to be entered on notice.

Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.—The parties must appear before me on the 7th of July inst. at 10:30 A. M., with the pleadings, and charge of the court.

By Judge Freedman.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell.—Case settled. See opinion.

McCaldin vs. Risley.—Case settled.

The Produce Bank of the City of New-York vs. Morton et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Lathrop Jones, dealer, and John Rogers, gamekeeper, of a faro bank at No. 105 Bowery, were held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday.

James O'Connor, eleven years of age, of No. 238 East Fifty-fifth street, stole a silk dress worth $40 from Emma Zipp, of No. 496 Third avenue. He was arrested in Twenty-eighth street with the dress in his possession and was held for trial by Judge Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court.

On Wednesday night a fight occurred in the lager beer saloon of Albert Ott, No. 1 First avenue. Patrick Hanbury, who was passing at the time, heard the disturbance, and entering the saloon tried to quell it. In the excitement of the moment a pistol which he had in his hand was discharged. Officer Byron arrested Hanbury and John Fisher and Albert Ott, on complaint of John Hurst, of No. 331 East Fifty-fourth street. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held them for further examination.

COURT NOTES.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the presiding Justice announced that owing to the official engagements of himself and associates they had been unable to render decisions in cases argued before them during the last term of the court. It might be expected, however, he said, that decisions would be rendered on the 8th instant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY BOYS.

As Matthew Swenson, of No. 41 Vandewater street, was walking down the Bowery early yesterday morning, and had reached Chatham square, he was attacked by four boys, aged about sixteen, one of whom struck him a violent blow, while another, Charles Martin, seized his watch worth $10, and, tearing it from the chain, ran off in company with the others. Swenson raised an alarm, and Officer Conlin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, chased Martin into a liquor saloon, capturing him just as he was about to make his exit by a back door. Notwithstanding the watch was found up Martin's sleeve, he had the effrontery to deny his guilt. He was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer in default of $3,000 bail. He said he lived at No. 124 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A BEAR IN A POLICE COURT.

An officer of Mr. Bergh's squad arrested two Italians for giving performances with a bear in the public streets in violation of a recent Corporation ordinance. The bear and his masters were all arraigned at the bar of the Yorkville Police Court, and Judge Kilbreth, after having read the law to them, asked what they had to say in their defense. The Italians, who did not understand English, looked about them and remained silent; but the bear, raising himself on his hind legs, placed his paws on the railing and growled ferociously, as if in disapprobation of the entire proceedings. The men were fined $3 each. The fine was paid by one, who took the bear away, while the other went to prison.

APPLICATION TO DISBAR AN ATTORNEY.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday Chief Justice Davis granted an order directing Samuel D. Sewards, an attorney, to show cause before the court on the 8th instant why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. The order was made on a petition filed by Coroner Kessler, who swears that in 1853 when Sewards was admitted as an attorney, he was not a citizen of the United States, having been only a short time in the country; that his real name was Samuel Schwartz, and that under that name he had been a convict in Austria, and was not, therefore, a person of good moral character at the time of his admission to the Bar.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Bailey, &c., vs. Soulter, &c.	170—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
57—Fisher vs. Wessa, &c.	229—Schwartz vs. Meyers.
105—Furniss vs. Furniss.	258—Goepp vs. Hufnagle, &c.
123—Goepp vs. Hufnagle, &c.	265—Dummer vs. King.
166—Burchill vs. Voorhis &c.	266—Wright, &c., vs. Wright, &c.
171—Matter of Opening of Ninety-first street.	268—Kelly vs. Plum.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Thursday, July 8.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No.	No.
537—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.	183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No. 30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.

REUNION.

SENTIMENTS OF EX-GOV. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson is another of the prominent Georgians who has written letters in reply to the invitation to take part in the celebration of the 4th of July at Augusta. He thus expresses himself: "If I am not mistaken, the celebration you propose has an important and interesting significance. It is intended as a manifestation of the desire of the people of Georgia that the bitterness between the sections engendered by the late civil war shall cease. This is right. Let the assurance go out from the capital of the State that she is ready and willing to extend practical greeting to the people of every section who agree to stand by the great principles of public liberty and maintain the Federal Union of States based upon them, as they are defined in the Constitution. This is the only reconciliation between the sections that can be of permanent value. It means more than simply making friends with each other, or the cessation of overt exhibitions of animosity. It means more than the adjustment of party differences in politics, which look mainly to triumph in a Presidential election and the consequent control of the power and patronage of Government. Such a reconciliation is superficial and falls far below the requirements of an exalted patriotism or the comprehensive and far-reaching policies of a wise statesmanship. The harmony to which I allude is that which will result from a conscientious return to a full recognition of the principles of our common Constitution and the administration of our Government in all its departments according to its title and spirit. This, and this only, can secure lasting fraternity and mutual confidence between the States and the various sections of our country. For it will reassert State equality, the right of local State government, and even-handed justice in the distribution of both the burdens and blessings of the Federal Administration. This is the harmony for which I plead. It is the true spirit and genius of our system of confederate government. Without it we may have, not the union of States, but the unity of empire, consolidated and upheld by military power—the stagnant peace of despotism."

CURRENCY IN THE SOUTH.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* complains that several hundred thousand dollars are lying idle in the banks of that city, and will remain there unemployed till needed in moving the cotton crop. The *Herald* says that if this money were invested in manufactures, it would not only be earning something, but the wealth and business of the city would be greatly increased. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* echoes and approves what the *Herald* says. The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* reinforces them, and says that the trouble is not a lack of currency to do business with, but a lack of business to employ the currency already on hand. It continues: "Wherever currency is invited it goes. Currency comes down for our cotton. This year it comes for our fruits and vegetables and grain. One hundred thousand dollars will go to Crystal Springs, Miss., this season, in exchange for peaches, in obedience to the law of supply and demand. The currency is ample. In proportion as we produce articles needed by our Northern neighbors, or for foreign export, currency will flow into the South. Sections that produce only what they consume cannot expect an influx of capital. The problem is simple. Produce something to sell and the money will seek it." These are all Democratic papers.

PORTRAITS OF VIRGINIA JUDGES.

Mr. George L. Christian, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, is making an effort to get portraits or busts of all former Judges of his court. They will be placed in the court-room. Mr. Robert Stanard, of Richmond, will send to Mr. Christian a marble bust of his grandfather, Judge Stanard. The bust was made in Italy, and is said to be a fine work of art as well as an excellent likeness. Gov. Kemper has ordered a suitable bracket to be made, and the bust will be placed in position upon the bracket against the southern wall of the room.

THE MECHANICS OF ROWING.

THE YALE STROKE SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—THE ORATION OF MR. JULIAN KENNEDY—COMMON ERRORS OF BOATING MEN—TO WHAT DEGREE TRAINING MAY BE PROFITABLY CARRIED—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLEGE OARSMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

I closed my yesterday's letter in a hurry for the mail, with the music of Gilmore's band in my ears, and the steady tramp of the graduating class, as they passed my windows on their way in procession to salute President Porter with the customary cheers. There was barely time for me to reach North Sheffield College, where the exercises connected with the Commencement of the Scientific Department of the University were to begin at 8 P. M. I found the great building packed with a brilliant assembly. Strange as it may seem, the papers of the scientific students, on strictly scientific subjects for the most part, treated also in such a technical way that not one in a hundred of the general audience can understand them—have a kind of fascination attending them. Nowhere on college ground are papers listened to with such rapt attention.

After prayer by President Porter, Prof. Brush informed the audience that it was the custom of the school to require of all "candidates for degrees" a written discussion of some scientific subject, based on original investigation; that, consequently, the greater part of the papers prepared by the fifty-three members of the graduating class were on such technical subjects and treated in such a technical manner that the public reading of them was necessarily omitted, and that only nine of the less technical papers would be read. Accordingly we were only entertained with the discussion of such exceedingly popular subjects as "The Anatomy of Nereis Virens," "Tidal Drainage," "Screw Propulsion," "The Construction and Stability of Dams." I must say I became somewhat bewildered; but as I looked over the long list of theses which were not read, I resigned myself patiently to my lot. And yet, though it was all beyond me, and, as I shrewdly suspect, also beyond the comprehension of some of the young ladies present, I was really very much interested. If I did not understand, it was very evident that the young men did! There was unmistakable evidence of training and of ability. As one succeeded another, I pinned my faith on to him, and when it came to the "Nereis Virens," I was perfectly sure that whatever Mr. Turnbull, with all his diagrams before him, did not tell us, was not worth knowing. Some of the young ladies, I think, understood everything that was said, for just when all seemed to grow darkest to me, such a shower of bouquets poured upon the stage, propelled by fair hands, that I could not but be reminded of some of the triumphs of Nilsson.

The last paper was evidently the paper of the evening, and was by Julian Kennedy, of Struthers, Ohio. I need not tell boating men that Kennedy divides the enthusiasm of all Yaleurians with Capt. Cook. His subject was "The Mechanics of Rowing." He was greeted by a perfect storm of enthusiasm. I had never seen him, except for a moment the other day, when he rowed past me in the barge. He came upon the stage in the most natural manner, perfectly self-possessed—simple, yet dignified. He has, as I expected, a splendid physique, and his honest and manly face gained the interest of every one before he had spoken a word. His cheeks and neck were brown as an Indian's. Yale may well be proud of him. He treated "rowing" in a strictly scientific way, and illustrated his points with a series of photographs and drawings which he had got up with great care, with the assistance of his friend, Capt. Cook. He commenced by saying that if Yale had got to row with other colleges, it was important to ascertain what was the best style of rowing. He said that in treating the subject fully it would be necessary for him to discuss many points, viz.: The proper position of the body; the manner of pulling a stroke; the best way of recovering for a new stroke; the most effective number of strokes per minute; and also the use of the sliding seat, and its effect upon the running of the boat; the right height and length of slides; the height and position of the row-lock; the length of oar on each side of the row-lock, and the size and shape of the blade. He said all these things had been made subjects of careful study by the Yale crew. He said he had only time to read what he had to say about the effect of the sliding seat upon the motion of the boat, and a few words about the proper position of the body. He said, in the first place, it was important to have it understood what was the object aimed at in his discussion. It is no proof of oarsmanship to be able to go at a fast pace for 100 or 200 yards. The Yale oarsman wants to know how to acquire a style of rowing which will enable him to go at the fastest possible speed for the distance usually traversed in a race. He said: "At one time the ability to go very fast at the start and get ahead of an opponent and keep him back was considered very essential." He hoped that in future the rules would put a stop to this practice. This reference to the race of last year was greeted by another storm of cheers and hand clappings. He said that another thing that the Yale crew had had in view was to acquire a system of rowing which shall be beneficial and not injurious to the oarsman. Some of the systems which had been adopted had had for their object the enabling a man to row a race very fast, but at the expense of his strength afterward, so that he never was as strong afterward. "Yale wants a style, too, which as it develops the muscles shall develop them evenly and systematically. "It is not desirable that a student should have arms like a blacksmith while other parts of his body are not developed at all." In discussing the subject of rowing we must take into account the motive power, the resistance, the best form of apparatus for transmitting the power, and the best method of applying it so as to utilize the largest possible part of it. The motive power is the work performed by the muscles of the oarsman. The muscles are caused to contract by shocks from the nerves analogous to electric shocks, following each other at very short intervals. When we sustain a weight after having lifted it we perform no work, mechanically speaking, but in this case to maintain the elastic force of the muscle the same acts are produced in its interior as during work. The muscular waves succeed each other at short intervals, and heat is disengaged by chemical action. This not being transformed into work, remains in the muscle, and heats it strongly. If this be continued for a while the muscle becomes inflamed and acquires a permanent tension as in tetanus. Not only does the muscle become tired, but it is more wearied than when performing work. This may be tested by any one who will hold his arm stretched out horizontally for five minutes. It is therefore essential that the muscles be used, if possible, so that none of them shall be in a state of permanent tension, but each shall have a period of rest after each contraction. Any system of rowing which does not give time for rest to the muscles, though it may enable the oarsman to go very fast for a short distance, will be found unsuited for long distances. It is a law of nature that rest must succeed violent exercise, and a law which cannot be disregarded. If we take six picked men from each of half a dozen colleges, we find them very evenly matched in strength.

The power and endurance of a set of men may be increased by judicious training, but only within certain narrow limits, and if we try to go beyond these limits, we draw upon the vitality of the individual, and weaken him, and may injure him permanently. This is a point which is often lost sight of by persons who train crews. They think that if they do an immense amount of work they will acquire such tremendous endurance that they can row down all competitors by main strength. Mr. Kennedy said he had seen college crews trained by professional oarsmen, who put them through such a severe course of hard work that they were almost like living skeletons. The reason given for this was that the men were lighter, and therefore the boat would go faster. One might as well say that a small engine would drive a steam-ship faster than a large one, because it added less weight to the vessel. They saved perhaps ten pounds per man, and at the same time weakened them so much that they lost ten times as much in strength as they gained in weight.

The resistance to be overcome in rowing is of two kinds: the friction of the water upon the sides of the boat, and its resistance to displacement. The friction may be reduced by polishing the surface of the boat, and applying some substance which repels water, such as oil or black-lead. The pressure required to overcome the resistance varies as the square of the velocity, and the work performed in overcoming it for a given time varies as the cube of the velocity. This being the case, we can easily demonstrate, mathematically, that it will require less power to propel a boat a mile in a certain time if it be driven at a uniform speed than if the speed be irregular. The Yale oarsmen ought, therefore, to acquire a style of rowing which will propel the boat at a rate of speed as uniform as possible. For the same reason we should apply the power evenly, all through the race, without quickening or spurting at any time for the sake of gaining a lead. It is better to let an opponent get the lead, bearing in mind that he is applying power in proportion to the cube of his velocity, while you are reserving yours. The requirements of a good stroke are of two kinds. First, it must be such that the man can exert the greatest amount of power; second, the power must be applied in such a manner as to propel the boat at the highest possible rate of speed. If we put a crew into a very heavy, wide boat we shall only have to consider the first, viz.: how to exert the greatest amount of power because the weight of the boat causes it to run steadily and utilize the power no matter how irregularly it is applied. But when we take the case of a light racing shell, weighing only one seventh as much as the crew, the problem becomes much more complex. The boat has so little inertia, that its capacity for equalizing irregular work is very small, and it is so narrow that a small vertical motion of the bodies of the crew causes it to rise and fall in the water.

In rowing the power is applied by means of a lever working between two pins, called thole-pins, either on the edge of the boat, or, in the case of narrow boats, held out from the side by rods, and called "outriggers." The blade of the oar in racing boats is generally curved, in order to enable it to take a firmer hold upon the water. An oar is often called a lever of the second class, the power being considered as applied at the row-lock. This is liable to lead to grave errors in discussing the rigging of boats. An oar is really a lever of the first class, and the power is applied at the blade. If the blade be forced through the water in the right direction, and at the same time held at the proper angle, the work will be properly done, no matter how high or how low the row-lock may be. It is, then, only necessary to fix the row-lock in such a position that the oarsman can control his blade with the greatest ease and move it with the greatest power.

Mr. Kennedy went on to discuss what is called "slip," or the loss of power caused by the water yielding before the blade; also, the best form of oars; the advantages, also, and disadvantages of sliding seats. He said that one effect of such seats is to cause the load to shift in the boat much more than when stationary seats are used. He discussed the effect of the shifting of the load at some length. He next came to a very interesting part of the discussion, which was illustrated with several photographs—the proper position of the body in pulling. Here he left his manuscript, and, taking the "pointer" in his hand, proceeded to illustrate his position with an ease and readiness and a command of language which showed that he was as much at home on the platform as in the race-boat. He also explained an apparatus which he had devised for the purpose of measuring the velocity of the motion. He said that in order to form any estimate of the work done in moving the body it is necessary to know, at least approximately, the distance and velocity of the motions of the different parts; and as these cannot be determined by the eye, it was necessary to resort to this contrivance, by which he had been able, "with a series of levers carrying pencils," to obtain it satisfactorily. This apparatus was exceedingly ingenious and would have done credit to Prof. Tyndall himself. Diagrams were exhibited, which had been obtained by this apparatus, of the motions of the Yale crew of last year and of this year. In closing Mr. Kennedy expressed the hope that the oarsmen who represent this school in the future will apply the principles of science which they learn in the class-room to their work upon the water, and thus not only acquire that coolness, nerve, and skill which will enable them to triumph over any amount of misdirected brute force, but also gain that discipline in the application of theory to practice which is so essential to success in any occupation of life. And he ended with the expression of the hope that the "Sheffield Department" of the University in the grand gatherings of American colleges on the waters of Saratoga Lake would always perform well their part in bearing the "dark blue" of old Yale grandly and steadily on to victory.

I need not describe the enthusiastic cheers which greeted this defense of the "Yale stroke," and of the "Yale theory of racing." It is not the "spurt" at the beginning, or at the middle, or even at the end, which will finally win; it is the even, steady pull, which, beginning at the start and keeping up to the very last stroke at the end, would most certainly have given Yale the victory last year, if she had not been interfered with.

President Porter addressed the graduating class in a very happy manner. He said that the close attention which had been paid by the audience to the papers which, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were beyond his depth, was an illustration of the fact that it is not necessary, in order to secure public attention, that scientific men should be understood. The public are only too ready to accept whatever is announced to them by any one in whom they have confidence. He, therefore, reminded them of the responsibility which consequently rested upon them, and charged them, in all their utterances to the public, on scientific subjects, to deal with them with the same honesty with which they had learned that they must deal with nature. I saw Mr. Evarts listening to Mr. Kennedy with much apparent interest.

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE.

HOW YEARS HAVE CHANGED IT—CLASS AND PERSONAL DOINGS—FOUR YEARS OF COLLEGE AS THE CLASS CHRONICLER HAS SEEN THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

To-day is known at Yale as "Presentation Day." It is so called because the instructors of the Academical Department, having carried the graduating class through the whole curriculum, now "present" those who have passed the requisite examinations to the "corporation" of the university, as deserving of the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The morning exercises consist of an oration and a poem delivered before the candidates for the degree by an orator and a poet who have been previously elected by their classmates. In the afternoon the class have a jolly time together "under the elms" before the Athenæum, and in the evening they have what we used to call a ball, but what, in modern parlance, goes by the name of a "promenade concert." The day is eminently the students' own, and is one of the most enjoyable of their college life. It is looked forward to with pleasing anticipations during the whole four years, and it never ceases to be remembered with interest.

It was feared that the day would be a sultry one, like the two or three last uncomfortable days of the heated term through which we have been passing. But the showers of the night have been succeeded by a cool, breezy morning, which is just perfect, and every one is inspired with fresh life. At 10:30 I took my way to the college green, which presented a very animated appearance. Only the Seniors are now here, with a small sprinkling of the lower classes; but the black coats which are usually seen in such crowds were replaced by what, after all, is a more agreeable sight. Silks and muslins abounded in all directions, and long lines of maidens and matrons were converging once more toward the old chapel. Blue ribbons were floating everywhere, which testified what were the sympathies of the wearers. The graduating class were standing in a long line, with a band of music at their head, and I was amused to see the promptness with which, at the first stroke of the bell, the procession began to move. It was evident that "punctuality" is still "a cardinal virtue" at Yale, as it used to be in the days of good old "Dominie Day."

The exercises were introduced by a prayer, which was offered by President Porter, and then I waited with interest for the old-fashioned ceremony of the "presentation." The "corporation" were evidently there in all their dignity. I recognized Hon. Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio; but, from my seat in the gallery, I could not make out whether either Mr. Evarts, Gov. Washburn, or Walter Phelps was present or not. But there was no "presentation." I asked about it afterward, and I found that the fine old ceremony had been given up! The more's the pity! In my time there used to be a Latin speech, and our names used to be read off in good round Latin, in such a grand way that half the fellows didn't know when they were called. A friend of mine rejoiced in the very respectable, old-fashioned name of "Increase," and they called him "Crescentius."

The poet, Mr. Eugene Bouton, of Jefferson, N. Y., first addressed us. He had a good voice, which he knew how to manage; he was graceful and fluent, and did not need prompting; but I am quite confident that I have heard poetry which on the whole interested me more! The subject was the "Wonder Work." There were a great many very pretty verses, in which the wonderful things of nature were described: "The myriad diamonds flashing light" above us; the "shells of ocean," the "pebbles of the brook," the "mountain summit," the "wild Niagara," and the "jeweled halls of caverns far below the light." I am perfectly sure that the young ladies in the seat just before me understood all about it; but somehow I was not particularly impressed. Soon, however, came a change. The poet addressed his classmates, and reminded them that the world would be another thing to them henceforth, after the four years which they had spent together in these halls, and then he called up the "reminiscences" of "seventy-five." The effect was electric. I do not, even now, understand half the allusions; but, no matter, his classmates did, and such clapping of hands and such smiles, as one hit was made after another, I have not heard for a long time. Students, when they enjoy anything do enjoy it so "all over" that even an outsider finds himself carried away. There was the "March through mud, and mist, and 'peelers,' and rain;" there was "Hannibal;" and the "Old Class Nine and Avery;" and "Capt. Cook;" and the "Glee Club;" and "Cleaning the Harvard Freshmen out," &c., to the end, all done into nice verses in a way that just suited the great majority of the audience. The young ladies in front of me were perfectly beside themselves with enthusiasm. I heard them talking about going to Saratoga, and if Yale is victorious there I am sure they will shout themselves hoarse. Commend me to a handsome young New-England girl for a whole-hearted partisan of the cause of her friends.

Mr. Charles Forrest Cutter, of Princeville, Ill., now commenced his oration on "Citizens and Leaders." But just at this moment my eye met that of an old classmate from Philadelphia, who was the orator of my own class on a similar occasion years ago, and we adjourned at once to have a chat together on the grass. On these occasions, at Yale, the audience out of doors is as large as and often larger than that within. As my friend's story, which he told me, illustrates so well the strange meetings of classmates in the most unexpected places after they have left college, I will give a part of it; premising that he is a man who has been everywhere, knows everybody, and has seen everything. "Do you remember Benton?" he said. "He was a missionary of the American Board at Hasbeiah, on Mount Lebanon, and I am sorry to say has died recently. He showed himself a real hero in the war between the Maronites and the Druses in Syria. The class may well be proud of him. Well, I found myself in his house out there a few years ago without having any idea who he was. I was in Beyrout, waiting to go to Jerusalem, and the American Consul advised me to go to spend my first night at Hasbeiah with the American missionary there. I objected, and said I had no claim on the American missionaries. However, as he said this was the only thing to do, the next evening I found myself riding up to his door. He was standing in front of it, invited me in, said dinner was just ready, and soon we were talking over America. Something was said before long about New-Haven, and we found we were both graduates, and then he spoke of Aikman, and Gordon Hall, and Appleton, as classmates of his. 'Well,' said I, 'they were classmates of mine'—and it proved to be Benton; and when I went to my room I found on the table a copy of the very identical oration which I delivered here on Presentation Day so many years ago, there among the Mountains of Lebanon. I have been all over the world; I am always on the move, and it has been a perpetual wonder to me the way I find Yale men everywhere."

In the afternoon I did not go up to the college "green" till late. I was with my friend, a quarter of a mile away, but we could hear the cheers of the music, and at last we could stand it no longer, and sallied out. It was, indeed, a brilliant sight. The great amphitheatre of seats, which is put up every year, was crowded to its utmost extent, and the accommodations were in no way ample enough. I was told that there were never so many people gathered at the class "jubilee" before. The "men" were sitting as usual in the centre, with their long clay pipes, most of them smoking, but some only holding them in hand. The "class historian" was proceeding with the usual history of each member of the class. But I must confess that I rather wondered that so many strangers could sit so long listening to them. There is, no doubt, a great deal of fun in them, but it is fun that only the "men" themselves can appreciate. So much is local; so much is personal. But at last this part of the proceedings was ended; a procession was formed, a part of Gilmore's band preceded them, and then came the planting of the ivy, the parting song, the cheering of each building on the "green," the visits to President Porter, President Woolsey, and the several Professors. As the great company broke up, the sight was still finer. The whole "green" seemed alive with all the colors of the rainbow. The "blue," of course, predominated. Everybody seemed especially jubilant, because another victory at ball playing was won yesterday afternoon over Harvard. Still another victory, also, has been gained over Amherst. The irrepressible Martin, from Pekin, China, climbed up the lightning rod of the chapel last night, and hung out the navy flag of blue, and there it has been waving all day. As I took my way home I found that it is considered the thing now to present the ladies who attend with one of the clay pipes as a trophy; and as I took my way to the hotel I passed many a gloved hand tenderly carrying off one of them as a memento of the day.

To-night is the promenade and the Commencement of the Sheffield Scientific School.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK—LIST OF GRADUATES—WINNERS OF PRIZES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

EASTON, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

The thousands who have visited Lafayette during the past few days will carry away with them delightful memories of the beauty of her situation and the elegance of her buildings and immediate surroundings. This week has been one full of surpassing interest to the friends of the college. The number of Commencement visitors, which, during the past few years, has been very large, has this year far exceeded any of the preceding. On Sunday the Commencement programme was opened with the Baccalaureate sermon by President Cattell. In the afternoon the Brainerd Missionary Society held its anniversary in Brainerd Hall. The missionary address was delivered by Rev. J. G. Craighead, D. D., of New-York. In the evening, the sermon to the Christian Brotherhood of Lafayette was preached by Rev. H. E. Niles, of Pennsylvania, Moderator of the Philadelphia Synod.

Monday was devoted to Class Day exercises, of which the following is the programme, Mr. J. V. A. Craighead acting as Master of Ceremonies:

Address of Welcome	J. V. A. Craighead
Class Oration	S. W. Shadle
Presentation Prophecy, &c.	J. W. Walk
Poem	J. E. Hoffman
Tree Oration	W. C. Shipman
History	W. E. Thomas
Valedictory	J. R. Henderson

The evening of Class Day was as usual devoted to festivities of various kinds. The event of the evening, however, was the class concert given by '75 in Able's Opera-house. H. B. Dodworth's band, consisting of thirty-one pieces, supplied the instrumental music, and Miss Emma C. Thursby the vocal music for the occasion.

Yesterday was devoted to the reunions of the literary societies and the meeting of the Alumni. The orator of Washington Hall was John Scollay, A. M., of '71. Among the other speakers were Prof. Porter, Rev. Messrs. Pollock, of '61; Forsman, of '47; Wood, of '46, and Clyde, of '66; Messrs. Snodgrass, of '57; Stern, '38, Dr. Ballard, and others. In Franklin Hall the orator was Prof. John Meigs, A. M., of '71. Among the Alumni speakers were Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Prof. Owen, R. E. James, Esq., Rev. Mr. Long, and Dr. Craighead, formerly editor of the New-York *Evangelist*. The meeting of the Alumni took place in the afternoon, and was largely attended. In the evening the oration before the literary societies was delivered by Rev. John Lord, D. D., in Able's Opera-house, to a large audience.

The Commencement exercises proper were held in the Opera-house. The procession was formed on College Hill at 8:30 o'clock, and marched to Able's Opera-house. Here the exercises commenced at 9:30 o'clock. The following were the speakers of the occasion, with their respective subjects:

Latin Salutatory	W. E. Thomas
The Genius of Robert Burns	A. F. Derr
The Will and the Way	J. E. Hoffman
Modern Manners	W. S. Hetrick
The Value of Philology to the General Student	H. H. Jackson
The Tyranny of Public Opinion	R. H. Carothers
The Real and the Unreal	J. W. Scroggs
Circular and Onward Progress	A. J. Sullivan
Quaternions	T. Craig
St. Bartholomew's	W. W. Dale
Analysis the Key to Astronomical Truth	H. S. Carey
Four College Names	J. W. Walk
Is it Just?	A. M. McComb
The Choice	J. R. Henderson
History	L. B. Walker
Sincerity the Highest Element in Character	N. H. Larzelere
The Hero, Alfred, with the Valedictory Addresses	M. Evans

Just before the delivery of the valedictory address, Dr. Cattell announced the following prizes:

Fowler Prize, ($30 worth of books,) to the most proficient student in English philology—James W. Walk, '75.

Astronomical Prize—A. A. Richards, '75. Honorable mention was made of Henry S. Carey, '75.

The Junior Mathematical Prizes, of $20, were awarded to W. C. Stull, representing the classical, and John T. Fuller, representing the scientific department.

The Harvey English, (Shakespeare,) Prize was also given to W. C. Stull, as was also the Anglo-Saxon Prize, established by the Old English Text Society, consisting of society's publications.

The prizes established in the patriotic course, by Mr. Douglass, New-York City, to the members of the different classes were awarded as follows:

W. C. Stull, $100; E. E. Henschen, $50, and S. S. Besson, $50, of the Junior Class; M. J. Eckles, $100; Frank Moore, $50, and F. N. Turner, $50, of the Sophomore Class; Charles Heebner, $100; Charles P. Riggs, $50; J. P. Dunham, $25; H. D. Sassaman, $25, and J. F. Shepard, $25, of the Freshman Class. Honorable mention was made of Thomas Craig, '75, for having handed in the best scientific thesis, and of Arthur M. McComb, '75, for the best railroad bridge map.

The degrees were then conferred by President Cattell, as follows:

The Degree of A. B.—Henry S. Carey, Taylorsville, Penn.; Robert H. Carothers, Olivet, Penn.; John W. Creveling, Bloomsbury, N. J.; William W. Dale, Franklin, Penn.; Andrew F. Derr, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Montgomery Evans, Limerick Station, Penn.; William H. Harrison, Easton, Penn.; John R. Henderson, Middlebrook, Md.; Willis S. Hetrick, Easton, Penn.; Zacharias C. Hoch, Kutztown, Penn.; Joseph E. Hoffman, Danville, Penn.; Herbert H. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nicholas H. Larzelere, Whiteballville, Penn.; David W. Nevin, Shippensburg, Penn.; Hamilton H. Pollock, Callensburg, Penn.; Albert A. Richards, Buck Valley, Penn.; Joseph W. Scroggs, Greenfield, Mo.; Samuel W. Shadle, Reedville, Penn.; William C. Shipman, Easton, Penn.; Edmund D. Smith, Pottsville, Penn.; Andrew J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Welling E. Thomas, Stevensville, Penn.; James W. Walk, Philadelphia, Penn.; Lewis B. Walker, Pottsville, Penn.

The Degree of C. E.—Thomas Craig, Pittston, Penn.; James H. Hicks, Wyoming, Penn.; Charles H. Lee, Saluda, Ind.; John M. Lewis, Pittston, Penn.; Arthur M. McComb, Dayton, Ohio; George M. Robison, East Springfield, Penn.

The Degree of E. M.—Jesse V. A. Craighead, New-York City.

The Degree of B. Ph.—Richard A. Roberts, New-York City.

Dr. Cattell here announced that the Law Department would be formally opened Oct. 6.

After the benediction the procession was formed and marched to the Armory of the Easton Grays, where the Alumni dinner was served.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Prof. Huxley has 350 students in the Edinburgh University.

In Berlin a school has been started for the instruction of girls for children's nurses.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has declined to deliver the address at the Georgia University Commencement.

The colored citizens of San Francisco have petitioned the Board of Education to admit colored children in common with the whites to the public schools of that city.

Owens College, Manchester, England, has received $75,000 as a first installment of a legacy bequeathed by Charles Clifton, an American engineer, born in Yorkshire.

Mr. S. G. Stone, of Charlestown, formerly Principal of the East Hartford High School, is the champion speller of Boston. As prizes Mr. Stone has carried off several sets of books and a $600 piano.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held in Music Hall, No. 266 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., July 7, 8, and 9.

In 1872 there was appropriated to the industrial schools in Saxony 22,000 thalers. They have schools where the manufacture of toys is taught, weaving schools, schools of embroidering, straw-plaiting, spinning, navigation, drawing, &c.

A Phillips Academy student, who endeavored without success, to bribe a Lawrence printer with an offer of $20 for an advance copy of the Academy examination papers was discovered and expelled before examination day came.

Mr. T. N. Snow, a native of Cape Cod, and for several years a teacher in Massachusetts, and for the last three years Principal of the Central Grammar School in Omaha, Neb., has just been elected Superintendent of Schools in Santa Barbara, Cal., at a salary of $2,400 in gold.

According to a recent report of the French Minister of Public Instruction, thirty per cent. of the population of France cannot read or write. There are thirteen scholars for every 100 inhabitants, and one school for every 500 of the population. There are 70,000 schools in all. The cost of primary education is 70,000,000 francs, or about $3 per pupil.

A Summer school at Penikese, limited to a few of the best students in natural history connected with the college, will probably be established in 1876; but it is doubted whether a school of the present scope of Penikese can be run, unless very largely endowed. The Trustees are already too far in debt to feel able to go on with it as matters now stand.

Some months ago Mr. Samuel Osgood, of New-York, proposed to the Memorial Hall Committee the idea of forming within the new building a museum of old Harvard relics of history and art, which in a few years would become a collection of no small importance. The present time is urged as unusually propitious for the collecting of these valuables, and a movement is already on foot toward their being secured.

The twelfth anniversary of "The University Convocation of the State of New-York" will be held at the Capitol, Albany, on Tuesday, 6th inst., commencing at 10 A. M. It is expected to continue three days. Papers and discussions are expected from Hon. Horatio Seymour, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, C. H. F. Peters, Chancellor E. O. Haven, of Syracuse University, and many other well-known gentlemen. The Chancellor's reception will be held on Wednesday evening.

An inter-academic rhetorical contest is to be held in Albany, N. Y., among the academies of this State, under the auspices of the Board of Regents, at Tweddle Hall, Tuesday evening, July 6. Gov. Tilden is chairman of the Judges of Awards. There is to be competition in writing also, and a committee, of which Ex-Gov. Hoffman is chairman, has been appointed to decide upon the relative merit of the essays. A large number of essays have already been handed in; and the result is to be announced and prizes awarded on the evening mentioned.

The first session of the Vanderbilt University will open on the first Monday in October. The university is organized into four distinct departments—Philosophy, Science, and Literature; Biblical; Law, and Medical. Each of these departments has its Faculty of instruction, charged with its special management. In the Biblical Department tuition is free. In the Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, tuition is as follows: Tuition fees in three or more schools, per term, $35; tuition fees in two schools, per term, $30; tuition fees in one school, per term, $20; incidental expenses, per term, $5.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of August. The meetings of the General Association will be held on the mornings and evenings of each day. The several sections will hold their meetings in the afternoons. The Department of Higher Education will be presided over by President George P. Hays, of Pennsylvania; of Normal Schools, by Prof. J. C. Greenough, of Rhode Island; of Superintendence, by J. O. Wilson, of Washington; of Elementary Schools, by Prof. Alfred Kirk, of Illinois; and the General Association by William T. Harris, of Missouri.

From the report of B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, it appears that the Compulsory Attendance law is working satisfactorily, and, as the result of the various measures adopted for securing increased attendance, the proportion of children in the public schools has advanced from 80.38 per cent. in 1867-8 to 89.34 per cent. in 1873-4. The actual increase has been about 20,000, while the increase in enumeration in the same time was about 10,000. In regularity of attendance there has been no improvement. The proportion of those registered in any term who are present each day has for several years ranged usually between seventy and seventy-three per cent. This is for the whole State. In the different towns the range has been from a little over fifty to nearly ninety per cent., and in some districts the attendance has been even less than forty per cent. For this very wide diversity no sufficient reason can be assigned. A comparative table shows the following averages of attendance, for periods of from three to ten years, in the States named: Connecticut, fifty-six; Massachusetts, seventy-three; New-Hampshire, sixty-six; New-York, forty-seven; New-Jersey, fifty; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Ohio, fifty-seven. Drawing has received increased attention. It has been introduced in all the cities and some of the smaller towns. Vocal music is already a regular study in many schools, and can easily be made as universal as reading.

Hon. Allen W. Dodge gives the following account of his first examination when making application for the position of school teacher:

"I was reading in the last *Harper* an account of Concord—when I was a young man in college, over fifty years ago, I taught school there two winters—and all of a sudden I came to the picture of old Ezra Ripley, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was the very man who examined me and gave me a certificate—I have it at home—certifying that I was 'of good moral character' (applause;) certifying too, that 'I was qualified to teach school in the town of Concord,' and he signed it in a sort of John Hancock style, 'Ezra Ripley, minister,' and the minister par excellence in the town of Concord. If you will pardon me, I will tell you how he examined me. I went there in the evening with fear and trembling, and sat down and told him that I was the man he was to examine. He looked at me, and I trembled from head to foot, and he spelled me—'spelling-matches' of that kind were rare—he even made me read, and examined my writing, and then put me through a course of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, vulgar fractions, and that sort of thing; and said he, 'I am satisfied with your attainments, but there is one thing, before I give you a certificate, I must require of you, and you must consent to do.' I said, 'What is that, sir?' 'You must open and close your school every day with prayer!' I said, 'I am not a professor of religion; I never prayed out loud in my life, and I think it is unfair for you to require it of me.' He said, 'Young man, I want no arguing.' I said, 'What do you want, Dr. Ripley?' He said, 'I want you to pray;' and I said again that I could not do it, and he said, 'You cannot keep this school.' Well, now, I wanted to keep the school badly; it was my first attempt, and I thought to be set aside from any cause whatever would be a lasting disgrace. I thought it over; I thought very quick, and I said, 'Will you allow me, Dr. Ripley, to write out the form of prayer on a piece of paper or a slate, and pray with one eye open until I get it by heart?' He said to me, 'Any way you can fix it, young man; I am satisfied if you are.' And I said, 'I will keep the school.' And—well, what do you think? He had to call his daughter Hannah—Hannah was there in a moment—he said, 'Hannah, draw a mug of cider.' Well, we passed a very pleasant evening, the cider was very nice, and we parted good friends; and I didn't think he was so stern a man when I left, as when I came. Well, that illustrates, to a certain extent, the character of the clergy of that day—they were the masters of the situation; their word was law."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

150 M. L. & M. as. pd. 12½	200 Lake Shore....... 61⅞
50 do......... 12¾	4800 do.......... 61¾
50 do.........c. 12⅝	37 do.......... 61½
500 Erie Railway...... 14⅛	1100 do.......s3. 61⅝
1500 Western Union. 80	1300 do.......... 61⅝
2000 do.......... 79⅞	100 Rock Island.......103¾
1000 do.......... 79¾	100 Chi., B. & Q.......113
50 do.....opg. 79½	200 North-western.... 39⅜
900 do.......... 79⅝	300 do.......... 39¼
500 do.......... 79¾	200 do.......... 39⅛
1200 do.......... 79⅝	300 do.......... 38⅞
200 do.........c. 79⅝	1300 do.......... 48¾
400 do.......... 79½	100 do.........c. 38½
1100 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......... 38⅞
800 do.......... 79½	100 do.......... 38⅝
1100 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 38¾
3700 do.......... 79¾	800 do.......... 38⅝
900 do.......... 79⅞	200 do.......... 38⅞
4500 do.......b3. 80	600 do.......... 38¾
2500 do.......... 80	100 North-west. Pf.... 50½
300 do.......... 79⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....... 23⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....c. 40	100 do.......b3. 23¼
500 do.......... 40	100 do.......s3. 23⅛
700 do.......... 39⅞	200 St. Paul.......... 33½
2100 do.......... 39½	600 do.......... 33¾
3000 do.......... 39⅝	100 do.......... 34
4100 do.......s3. 39½	300 do.......... 33¾
2000 do.......... 39½	300 do.......... 33⅝
100 do.........c. 39⅜	300 do.......... 33¾
2800 do.......... 39⅜	200 Union Pacific...... 76¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81 R.121	$30,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
35,000 U. S. 6s, C.o. c.122½	R.......117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 47½	700 West. Union.b. c. 79¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 47½	1300 do.......... 79⅝
2,000 S. Caro. 6s, new	1100 do.......... 79½
J. & J....b. c. 35	1300 do.......... 79⅞
4,000 C. & R. I. & P.	500 do.......... 79½
7s, ex in....108	300 do.......... 79⅝
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st,	400 do.......... 79¾
Con. ex in....105	700 do.......b3. 79¾
1,000 do.....b. c.104¾	300 do.......... 79⅞
8,000 N. J. Cen. Conv. 110	200 do.......... 79¾
4,000 M. & St. P. I. &	700 do.......... 79⅞
M. Div. ex in.... 78	3000 do.......... 80
1,000 Chi. & N. W.	23 do.......... 79⅝
Con. C. G. bds. 81½	1400 do.......b3. 80
3,000 M. & E. C. bds. 103	3700 do.......... 80
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103¾	4000 do.......... 80⅛
10,000 do.....b. c.103¾	300 do.......b3. 80¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.103	2000 do.......... 80¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.101½	700 do.......b3. 80⅜
2,000 C. P. G. bs. ex in. 103⅛	2900 do.......... 80¼
5,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. B. 93	1000 do.......... 80⅛
5,000 do.....b. c. 93	200 do.......... 80
3,000 A. & S. 1st, ex in. 110	700 do.......... 80⅛
9,000 U. P. 1st, ex in. 103	1200 do.......... 80
10,000 do.......102¾	100 do.......... 79⅞
1,000 do.......102¾	300 do.......... 80
5,000 Union Pac. S. F. 94¾	200 Erie R'way..b. c. 14⅛
3,000 do.......... 94½	500 do.......... 14¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c. 99¾	100 Illinois Cen. b. c. 102¾
5,000 Pac. 7s G'd by	50 do.......... 102⅞
Mo. ex in....100¼	1300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 61⅝
2,000 Ohio & M. Con.	700 do.........c. 61⅝
S. F. ex in.... 95½	1300 do.......... 61¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bk... 99	800 do.......... 61⅝
50 do.....b. c. 98	600 do.......s3. 61½
100 M. L. & M. C., A. Pd. 12½	700 do.......... 61½
500 do.......... 12⅝	3900 do.......... 61⅜
100 do.....b. c. 12½	200 do.........c. 61⅜
100 do.......... 12⅝	1100 do.......s3. 61¼
1000 do.......... 12¾	300 Union Pac....b. c. 76¼
100 do.......... 12⅝	30 do.......... 76
400 M. L. & M. Pf., A.	900 do.......... 75¾
Pd....b. c. 12¾	200 do.......... 75⅝
100 do.......b3. 12⅞	200 do.......... 75¾
200 do.......... 12⅞	200 do.......... 75⅞
50 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 16	50 Cleve. & P. G'd.... 91½
100 United States Ex. 45	100 do..b. c.s3. 91¼
50 do.....b. c. 44¼	100 C. & N. W. b. c.s3. 38⅝
30 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 80	500 do.......s3. 38⅜
30 do.....b. c. 79½	100 do.......... 38⅝
20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102⅝	200 do.......... 38⅞
300 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 39⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 50
700 do.......... 39⅜	200 do.......... 49½
2500 do.......... 39¼	200 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 103½
800 do.......... 39⅛	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P.
600 do.......... 39⅛	b. c. b60.... 33¾
1600 do.......... 39½	300 do.......... 33⅝
2300 do.......... 39⅜	300 do.......... 33¾
100 do.......s5. 39¾	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 5⅜
2100 do.......... 39¼	20 P. R. of M. b. c. ex d. 49¾
300 do.......... 39⅜	100 D. L. & W. b. c. ex d. 118½
1300 do.......... 39⅛	1000 do.......... 118¾
100 do.........c. 39⅛	10 Mor. & Es....b. c. 100½
200 do.........c. 39⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 23⅛
1000 do.......... 39⅜	100 do.......... 23¼
1000 do.......... 39½	100 do.......s60. 23
4000 do.......... 39⅝	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 3⅞
1400 do.......... 39½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 Dist. of Col.	500 Erie Railway...s3. 14⅛
3.65s....... 72⅛	300 do.......... 14
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 50	500 do.......s3. 14
500 Mar. L. & M. Ptd.,	200 do.......... 14⅛
Ass. P'd...b60. 13	100 do.......... 14
300 do.......... 12¾	900 North-western.... 38½
300 do.......... 12⅞	200 do.......... 38⅜
400 West'n Union.s3. 79⅞	500 do.......... 38½
200 do.......b3. 80	1200 Lake Shore.... 61⅜
700 do.......... 80⅛	400 do.......s3. 61¼
500 do.......s10. 80	600 do.......... 61¼
500 do.......s3. 80⅛	400 do.......... 61⅜
500 do.......b3. 80⅛	1100 do.......... 61⅜
100 do.......s4. 80⅛	2000 do.......... 61
300 do.......s3. 80⅛	300 do.......... 61
400 do.......... 80⅛	100 do.......... 61
300 do.......s3. 80	100 do.......b3. 61½
500 do.......... 80	400 do.......... 60⅞
1000 do.......... 80	1500 do.......b3. 61
500 do.......... 79⅞	300 do.......... 60⅞
700 Pacific Mail.... 39⅜	1100 do.......... 60⅞
700 do.......... 39½	500 do.......s3. 60¾
100 do.......b3. 39¾	2000 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......s3. 39¾	3100 do.......... 60⅝
200 do.......... 39⅞	1800 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......s3. 40	700 do.......b3. 60¾
800 do.......... 40⅛	50 Rock Island.... 104
2500 do.......... 40	100 do.......... 103¾
1900 do.......... 40⅛	300 Tol. & Wab.... 5½
100 do.......s3. 40⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...... 23⅛
500 do.......... 40⅛	100 do.......b3. 23¼
100 Union Pacific.... 75⅞	200 do.......... 23⅛
23 do.......... 76¼	200 C., C. & I. C. 4
50 Illinois Central.. 102⅝	5 Morris & Essex.. 101½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 47½	300 Union Pac....b. c. 75⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 102⅞	400 do.......... 75½
11,000 do.......103	25 Illinois Cent..... 102⅜
6,000 U. Pac. S. F.. 94¾	2700 L. S. & M. S. R. b. c. 60⅝
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 107½	2200 do.......... 60⅝
1,000 do.......107¼	4700 do.......... 60⅝
1,000 C. & P. C. S. F. 104¾	2400 do.......... 60⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. Con.	300 do.......... 60½
C. G. B's..b. c. 82	1200 do.......... 60⅝
20,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 112¾	2200 do.......... 60½
1000 M. L. & M., A. P. b. c. 12⅞	1800 do.......... 60⅝
200 M. L. & M. Pfd., A. P. 13	200 do.......... 60¾
700 do.....b. c. 13	400 do.......... 60½
34 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 103	1500 do.......... 60½
500 Erie Railway. b. c. 14⅛	1000 do.......... 60⅜
3200 do.......b. 14	1700 do.......... 60¼
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 80	1700 do.......... 60½
600 do.......... 79⅞	2700 do.......... 60
500 do.......s3. 79¾	1500 do.......... 59⅞
500 do.......... 79¾	3800 do.......... 59¾
700 do.......b3. 79⅞	1200 do.......s3. 59⅞
500 do.......... 79¾	1600 do.......... 59⅝
500 do.......s5. 79¾	1000 do.......... 59⅝
1100 do.......... 79⅝	24 Cle. & Pitt. G'td. 91½
1000 do.......... 79½	800 C. & N. W.....b. c. 38½
1000 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 38⅜
1000 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......b3. 38½
2600 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 40⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 49
1400 do.......s3. 40¼	200 T., W. & W'n b. c. 5½
1800 do.......... 40¼	100 C., M. & S. P.....b. c. 33⅝
40 do.......... 40½	100 do.......... 33½
500 do.......s3. 40¼	200 do.......... 33⅜
500 do.......s5. 40¼	100 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 55
100 do.......... 40⅛	100 D., L. & W.....b60. 118¾
600 do.......b3. 40¼	900 O. & Miss....b. c. 23
600 do.......... 40⅛	600 do.......... 22⅞
1000 do.......... 40¼	100 do.......s3. 22⅞
100 do.........c. 40⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. 3⅞
900 do.......... 40⅛	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. P. S. F. b39. 95	200 Rock Island.... 103⅞
10,000 do.......95	100 St. Paul.......s3. 33⅜
20,000 C. P. G. B. 63. 103	600 Ohio & Miss. 22⅞
100 Western Un...s4. 79⅛	1100 Lake Shore.... 59½
300 do.......... 79¼	1200 do.......... 59⅜
900 do.......... 79⅛	4300 do.......... 59⅜
2000 do.......... 79	1500 do.......s3. 59⅛
1300 do.......... 79⅛	500 do.......... 59
2300 do.......... 79¼	4800 do.......... 59⅛
1100 do.......... 79⅜	1700 do.......... 59¼
200 do.......... 79½	100 do.......b10. 59¼
100 do.......b3. 79⅝	500 do.......s3. 59¼
800 do.......... 79⅞	900 do.......... 59¼
2100 do.......s3. 79½	2400 do.......... 59⅜
100 do.......... 79⅝	700 do.......... 59½
1000 do.......... 79½	1000 do.......s3. 59⅜
200 do.......... 79¾	2000 do.......... 59¾
100 Pacific Mail.... 40	100 do.......s3. 59⅜
200 do.......... 39⅞	400 do.......s3. 59¼
600 do.......... 39¾	200 do.......... 59⅜
500 do.......... 39⅞	500 do.......... 59¼
700 do.......... 40	100 do.......... 59⅛
300 do.......... 40⅛	200 M. L. & M. Pref.
100 do.......b3. 40¼	A. P.......b60. 13
3500 do.......... 40⅜	200 do.......... 12⅞
400 do.......... 40½	200 Union Pacific.... 75⅜
500 do.......... 40⅝	100 do.......b3. 75½
200 do.......s3. 40½	200 do.......... 75¾
900 do.......... 40½	100 do.......b3. 75¾
2700 do.......... 40⅜	100 do.......... 75⅞
300 do.......b3. 40½	1000 M. L. & M. ass. pd. 12¾
200 North-western 38⅝	200 do.......... 12⅞

THURSDAY, July 1—P. M.

The day was one of unusual animation in financial circles, consequent upon the commencement of the semi-annual disbursements on account of interest and dividends. The amount to be paid out here from this source is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a considerable portion of this money will be invested in stock and bond securities that promise to prove remunerative. The large gold disbursements by the Treasury will swell the bank reserves and add to the prevailing good feeling. In fact, the influence of this prospective influx of money was to-day plainly apparent. The transactions footed up 266,800 shares, of which 91,800 were in Lake Shore, 74,400 in Western Union, and 66,300 in Pacific Mail. The first-named fell off from 61⅞ to 59, closing at 59⅛. Western Union, after falling from 80 to 79½, rose to 80⅜, but, after the second call, broke to 79, with a final recovery of ⅝ per cent. Pacific Mail opened at 40 and declined to 39⅛, but in the afternoon developed considerable strength and rose to 40⅝. Union Pacific advanced to 76¼, receded to 75⅜, and in the final sales recovered to 75⅞. North-western common declined from 39⅜ to 38⅞, and the preferred from 50½ to 49, but closed at a recovery of ¼@½ per cent. St. Paul advanced from 33½ to 34, but subsequently lost the improvement. The changes in the remainder of the list were slight. Investment shares were firm and in demand.

The decline in Lake Shore above noted was caused by an announcement from official sources that the dividend had been passed. The statement presented to the Executive Committee of the Company, yesterday, by the Auditor is as follows:

Gross earnings	$6,941,000
Operating expenses and taxes	5,465,000
Net earnings	$1,476,000
Interest on bonded debt, leases of branch roads, and dividend payable Aug. 1, 1875, on guaranteed stock	1,425,000
Balance	$51,000

The loss in earnings compared with the first half of 1874, is as follows:

On freight	$1,363,717
On passengers	181,466
On mails, express and miscellaneous	160,320
Total	$1,710,503

The loss on freight is made up as follows:

Diminution in volume (58 per cent.)	$793,856
Less prices on business done (42 per cent.)	574,861
Total	$1,368,717

The average rate ₱ ton ₱ mile on freight has been in 1875, 1.022 cents; in 1874, 1.187 cents. The cost of steel rails in excess of the value of the iron for which they were substituted, during the six months, is included in operating expenses. The company has secured all the steel rails that will be required during the rest of the year, under a contract to pay for them in old iron rails which are now on hand, so that no expenditure of money will be necessary for this important item. Whereupon the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no dividend be declared from the business for the six months ending with June 30, 1875.

Published by order of the committee.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The passing of the dividend is attributed to the decrease in the earnings of the road consequent upon the depression in general business during the last six months, and the low rates of freight resulting from the railroad war. Indeed, experienced railroad men regard the present financial showing of the company as very satisfactory under the circumstances, and the resumption of the payment of dividends is considered more than likely to follow the prosperous Fall trade at which all the indications now point.

The rates for money on call loans were 2@3 per cent. with a large supply offering at these figures. Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 per cent., with the best names in small supply.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for British consols at London, which advanced to 94⅛ for money and 94¼ for the account. Notwithstanding a gain of £1,549,000 bullion by the Bank of England during the past week, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 38⅞ against 43 per cent. last week. The falling off in reserve can be attributed to the conservatism in financial matters growing out of the recent failures, which materially induce the transfer of money from the ordinary channels of business to the safe keeping of the Bank of England vaults. To-day the bank made an additional gain of £70,000 bullion on balance. The unemployed notes on the bank are stated at £13,072,105. The Managers of the bank, at their regular weekly court to-day, did not alter the minimum discount rate, which remains at 3½ per cent., three months' bills on the open market being 3¼ per cent. Consols closed a shade easier at 94 for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account. American Securities were firm at 106¾ for 1867s, 106⅝@106¾ for old 1865s, 104¼@104½ for 10-40s, and 103¾ for new 5s. The Sterling exchange market was firm, and at the close business was done at $4 86¾@$4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 90 for demand. The leading feature of the market continues to be the scarcity of bills. Gold advanced from 116⅞ to 117⅛, the market having been somewhat firmer in tone. The last sales were at 117⅛. Cash gold loaned flat and at 1@2 ₱ cent. for use; but at the close holders paid 1 ₱ cent. to have balances carried. The specie shipment to-day amounted to $400,000, of which $250,000 was gold coin, a much larger export being looked for by Saturday's steamers. The Treasury inaugurated the July gold sales to-day by awarding $1,000,000 at 116.88½ to 116.93. The bids aggregated $2,475,000 at 116.50 to 116.93. The Public Debt Statement for June shows a decrease of $1,430,000. There remains outstanding $10,360,000 called bonds, on which interest has ceased.

Government bonds were firm, as were also railroad mortgages, under a good investment inquiry. The Pacific issues advanced, particularly in the case of Union Sinking Funds, which rose to 95 on large transactions. State bonds were a fraction higher for Tennessees, but otherwise presented no feature worthy of comment.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,349,191 94
Gold payments	2,339,344 09
Gold balance	38,804,456 39
Currency receipts	1,167,603 85
Currency payments	963,719 54
Currency balance	53,001,435 86
Customs	149,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	387,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅝	118½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅜	*121⅞
American Gold	117	117⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	103	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	103⅞
Pacific Mail	39⅞	40½
St. Paul Common	33¾	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55
Western Union	79⅞	79⅜
Union Pacific	76	75⅞
Lake Shore	61⅞	59⅛
Toledo, Wabash and Western	5½	5½
North-western Common	39⅜	38⅝
North-western Preferred	51¼	49½
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	120¾	†118¾
New-Jersey Central	113½	†111¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	14⅜	14
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅜	22⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4
Harlem	131	131

*Ex interest. †Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
Erie	14⅛	14	6,300
Lake Shore	61⅞	59	91,800
Wabash	5½	5⅜	600
North-western	39⅜	38⅝	8,200
North-western Preferred	50½	49	500
Rock Island	103⅞	103½	600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34	33⅜	2,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	55	55	100
Pittsburg	91¼	91¼	100
*Del., Lack. & Western	118¾	118½	300
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	113	113	100
Illinois Central	102⅞	102⅜	400
Union Pacific	76¼	75⅜	3,600
C., C. & Indiana Central	4	3⅞	400
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	22⅞	3,300
Western Union	80⅜	79	74,400
Pacific Mail	40⅝	39⅛	66,300
Mariposa	12⅞	12½	4,000
Mariposa Preferred	13	12¾	3,000
Total sales			266,800

*Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds;

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121	5-20s, 1867, c.,		
6s,'81, c., ex. in.	122½	123	ex int.	121¾	122
5-20s, 1862, c.	118	118¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, c.,		
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¾	119	ex int.	121½	121¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	120¾	121	10-40s, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅛	122⅜	10-40s, c.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	120½	120⅝	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, '65, n. c.,			5s, 1881, c.	118⅜	118⅝
ex int.	120½	120⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $855,000 for interest, and $136,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$32,801,000
Gold balances	1,612,461
Currency balances	1,938,242

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$82,382,446
Currency balances	5,214,159
Gold exchanges	8,779,743
Gold balances	1,369,841

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded..... 30	N.C.N.C.R. J. & J.. 51¼
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S. is 15	N.C.N.C.R. Ap.& Oct. 51
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 15	N.C.N.C.R. c. off J.&J. 38
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&NO 15	N.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 12
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R.R. 15	N.C. Fund'g Act 1868. 11½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 15	N.C. new bonds A.&O. 10
Connecticut 6s......105	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1. 3
Indiana 5s.........x. 99	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2. 3
Kentucky 6s.........100	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3. 3
Louisiana 6s........ 35	Ohio 6s, 1875........ 99
La. 6s, new bds..... 35	Ohio 6s, 1881........102
La. 6s, new Float. D. 35	Ohio 6s, 1886........104
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 35	Rhode Island 6s.....104
Michigan 6s, 1878-9.102	South Carolina 6s.... 35
Michigan 6s, 1883...102	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 35
Michigan 7s, 1890...105	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 34½
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100	S.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 34
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100	S.C.L.C. 1889 J. & J.. 34½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100	S. C. 7s, of 1788..... 36
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in.x100	S. C. non-f. bs....... 5⅞
Asy. or Uni., due '92..x 99½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 47
H. & St. Jo., due 1875.100	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 46¾
H. & St. Jo., due 1876.100	Tenn. 6s, new series. 47
H.&St.Jo., due 1886.x. 99½	Texas 10s, of 1876...102½
H.&St.Jo., due 1887.x. 99¾	Virginia 6s, old..... 37
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.105¾	Virginia 6s, n.b.1866. 37½
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.105¾	Virginia 6s, n.b.1867. 37½
N.Y.6s Canal L'n 1875.112	Virginia 6s, c. bds... 65
N.Y.6s Canal L'n 1877.112	Virginia 6s, ex-mat c. 57
N.Y.6s Gold L'n 1891.119	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser. 48
N.C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 20	Virginia 6s, def. bds. 8¾
N.C. 6s, April & Oct. 20	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st bs.x109	Cleve. & Tol. new...103½
Albany & Sus. 2d bs.105⅛	Clev., P. & Ash. O..101
Albany & Sus. 3d bs.100	Clev., P. & Ash. N..104
Boston, H.& Erie 1st. 25¼	Det., Mon. & Tol....102½
Boston, H.& Erie g'd. 24	Buff. & Erie New....103
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g. 31	Buff. & St. Line 7s..100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 35	Lake Shore Div. Bs.100¼
Ches. & Ohio ex-cou. 30	L. Shore C. C., 1st...100
Chic. & Alton 1st.x.109	L. Shore C. R. 1st....100
Chic. & Alton inco'e.102½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.106½
La. & Mo. 1st g'd... 92	Mich.C.con. 7s, 1902.103½
C., B. & Q. cons. 7s.x104	M.C.1st,8s,1882, S. F.110
Chic., R. I. & Pac...108	N. J. South. 1st. 7s.. 28
Cent. R. of N. J. 1st n.112¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..102⅝
Cen.R.of N.J.1st con.104¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..101½
C.R.of N.J. cons. con.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.100
A. Dock & Imp. bs..x100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.100
M. & St. P.1st 8s, P.D.110	N.Y.C.&H.1st, Coup.114
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D 90	N.Y.C.&H.1st, Reg.112
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.x78	H.R.7s,2d,S.F., 1885.108
M.&St.P. 1st C.& M.x80	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.110½
Chic. & N.W. S. F..104	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg..110¾
Chic. & N.W. con... 95¼	N. Missouri 1st.....x88½
Chic. & N.W. Ext'n. 90	Ohio & Miss. Con. x 94
Chic. & N.W. 1st....101	Ohio & Miss 2d, Con. 74½
C. & N.W. C. G. B... 81⅝	Central Pacific G. B.103⅛
C. & N.W. R. G. B.. 80½	Cen. Pac., S. J. B'ch. 92⅞
Galena & Chic. Ext.107	C. Pac., Cal. & O. 1st.x91½
Peninsula 1st conv.. 96¾	West. Pacific bds., x. 96
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....x97	Un. Pacific 1st bds..102¾
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 50	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.. 99½
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s, S.F.105	Un. Pacific Sink. Fd. 94⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111	Atl. & Pac. L. G., x. 43
Morris & Essex 1st..111½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 95
Morris & Essex 2d..108	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d, x. 77
Mor. & Es. Constr'n.103	P. R. 7s, g. by Mo., x.100
Mor. & Es. 1st Con.G.103	P., F. W. & C. 1st, x.111
Erie 1st, Ext......102	P., F. W. & C. 2d, x.104
Erie 1st, Indorsed...101	Cl. & P. C. S. F......104¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th, x. 97½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 97	C., C. & Ind. 1st.... 46¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 95	C., C. & Ind. 2d..... 15
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 95	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 90
Long Dock Bonds....101¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 48
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 84	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 90
Han.&St.J. 8s, Conv. 80	T., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 62½
Ind's, Bl. & W'n 1st. 28	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 80¼
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.....101¼	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D. 57
M. S.&N.I.S.F. 7s....107	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 78
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...103½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 50

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America..........130	Marine..........130
Central National.... 96	Mercantile..........108
Chemical..........1600	Merchants'..........120
City..........300	Metropolitan..........129
Commerce..........120¼	Nassau..........100
Continental.......... 97	New-York..........132
First National......200	Tradesmen's..........140
Fourth National.... 98¾	Union..........137½
Imp. & Traders'....198	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	107¼	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42½	42⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50	....
Lehigh Gold Loan	....	102

The East River Savings Institution will pay depositors the usual semi-annual interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum on and after July 10.

The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum will be paid on and after July 19 to all depositors of the Clairmont Savings Bank entitled thereto.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

The coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company.

The Irving Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The coupons of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid by the American Exchange National Bank.

The coupons of the Carolina Central Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Treasurer, No. 4 Broad street.

The coupons from bonds of the following railroads, cities, counties, &c., are payable on July 1 at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago First and Second Mortgages and Construction Bonds; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 ₱ cents; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad; Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad; Dayton and Michigan Railroad; Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, gold; Indianapolis City, Ind.; Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds; Wheeling City, West Va., Compromise Bonds; Terre Haute City, Ind.; Scioto County, Ohio, 6 ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds; Jackson County, Ohio; Dawson County, Nebraska; Town of Harmar, Ohio; Town of Danville, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works, gold; Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company, and Louisiana State new Consolidated Bonds; also, the following dividends on stocks: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Special Guaranteed; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed, on the 6th inst.

Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. will pay the July coupons of the Consolidated Bonds of the State of South Carolina.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

FOR SALE,

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	47	Leather, sides	24,566
Beans, bbls	122	Skins, No.	33
Copper, bbls	404	Cotton, bales	102
Copper, casks	320	Beef, pks	110
Flour bbls	10,067	Cut-meats, pks	551
Wheat, bushels	209,657	Butter, pks	2,742
Corn, bushels	71,576	Cheese, pks	24,120
Oats, bushels	40,400	Spelter, pieces	602
Malt, bushels	2,710	Sugar, bbls	294
Eggs, bbls	1,352	Stearine, pks	100
Grease, pks	16	Starch, pks	260
Hides, No	629	Tallow, pks	24
Hides, bales	34	Tobacco, hhds	302
Lead, pigs	200	Tobacco, pks	65
Oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	257
Lard-oil, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	478

COFFEE—A livelier movement has been reported in Rio, chiefly at the outports, at firm prices, with sales reported here of 2,523 bags, by the Joliann, on private terms; 5,000 bags by the Talisman, 7,150 bags by the Adelaide, and 5,000 bags by the Titcomb, (the latter a resale,) all at Baltimore, on private terms. An invoice of 4,500 bags Rio, by the Claudina, just received, has been shipped West....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 42,307 bags, and at the outports 35,396 bags, with 104,830 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 38,000 bags were for this port....The demand for other kinds has been good at full prices, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up, thus: 12,951 mats Java, ex-sundry vessels, 3,000 mats Singapore, ex sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 6,650 bags Maracaibo, 2,983 bags Costa Rica, 562 bags Laguayra, 400 bags Java, 105 bags Manila, 100 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; and to-day 563 bags Costa Rica at 19c.@20½c., gold....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 10,738 bags and 26,678 mats, including 24,678 mats Java, 2,000 mats Singapore, 3,333 bags Costa Rica, 2,409 bags Ceylon, 639 bags Laguayra, 1,053 bags Savanilla, 286 bags Angostura, and 339 bags Mexican. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 19¼c.@21c.; Singapore, 22c.@24c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher for early delivery, with a better inquiry noted, partly for export, favored by the rather more encouraging advices from Liverpool. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,107 bales, (of which 267 bales were on last evening,) including 750 bales to shippers, and 357 bales to spinners....There has been a restricted movement reported for forward delivery, the dealings having been checked by the lighter offerings and more confident views of sellers, influenced, in part, by rumors of a probable deficit in the stock now here, (and in progress of actual counting,) as against the supply indicated by the running account. Prices advanced ⅛c., but subsequently receded 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening, and 11,800 bales were to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; August, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; September, 15c.@15 1-32c.; October, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; November, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; December, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; January, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; February, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; March, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; April, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; May, 15 17-32c.@15 19-32c.; June, 15¾c.@15⅞c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 102 bales, all by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 481 bales, against 1,474 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 5,394 bales, against 7,727 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,436,826 bales, against 3,773,008 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 6,138 bales; to the Continent, 12,264 bales. Stock in New-York, 109,949 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 200,804 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been reported for State and Western Flour at an advance of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on lines of shipping extras, which have been in most urgent request, for prompt delivery. Superfine brands have been moderately sought after, but at low figures, generally on the basis of $4 50@$4 60 for fair to very good White Wheat, and $4 35@$4 45 for Spring do.; trade and family Extras strong, but without notable activity. The sales since our last have been 24,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 70, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 15; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 45 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 35@$6 15, and Trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 11,900 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part State and Minnesota, at full rates....Southern Flour has been quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry noted for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 85 for Superfine; $4 90@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour very quiet and wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand within the range of from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 800 bbls.

GRAIN—A very brisk business has been reported in Spring Wheat, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The dealings have been mainly on export account, stimulated by the more encouraging foreign advices. The market closed tamely and rather less firmly, (for other than choice No. 1, which was wanted,) influenced, in part, by the stronger range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been held, also, 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel higher, but has been without activity, the demand running mainly on Spring, for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 371,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at $1 22@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25, for choice Sheboygan, $1 24 for Green Bay, and $1 23@$1 24 for Milwaukee, (mainly at $1 24 to arrive in two weeks,) with $1 23 reported as bid for strictly prime Chicago, to arrive from the canal, $1 19@$1 21 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat, mostly at the latter rate for strictly prime; $1 15½@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, the latter an extreme for choice, closing at about $1 17 for prime, here and to arrive in a week or ten days; $1 15@$1 23½ for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 38 for very good Amber Michigan, (for milling;) $1 32½@$1 40 (nominally) for White Western, and $1 30@$1 36 for Red do. ₱ bushel....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring, last half of July option, at $1 25; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., same option, at $1 22½; 25,000 bushels do., August, at $1 22½; 64,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 19; and 88,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July options, at $1 15½@$1 16¾, closing at about $1 16½@$1 16¾. The offerings for forward delivery (other than prime to choice No. 1) were more liberal toward the close, tending rather to weaken values.... New Corn has advanced about ½c.@1c. a bushel on restricted offerings and a comparatively good demand, partly from export buyers. Sales have been reported of 68,500 bushels at 77c.@80c. for ordinary to strictly prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 83½c. for about fair to choice sailing vessel do.; 73c.@76c. for heated do.; 81c.@82½c. for new Yellow Western....Old, quiet and unsettled....Rye quoted firm at $1 03@$1 05 for State, which was wanted for home use, and very dull at 90c. asked for Canada in bond, which was not in much request....Nothing new in Barley....Barley Malt held firmly, but quiet....An active inquiry prevails for Oats, almost wholly on trade account at an improvement of ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 127,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for inferior to strictly choice mixed Western, mostly at 63½c.@63¾c. for Chicago, afloat, and 63¼c.@63½c. for do., in store; 63c.@68c. for inferior to very choice White do., the latter for odd car-lots; 63¼c.@63½c. for white Canada....Hay, Straw, and Feed steady, with a moderate demand reported.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in demand at steady rates; market otherwise dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12½c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¼c. Sales, 1,000 half rolls at 13c.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive at former prices. ....Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., includes 82,800 bales Manila Hemp, 11,000 bales Jute, 5,200 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 9,400 bales Manila Hemp, 2,000 bales Jute, 2,100 bales Jute Butts, and 1,000 bales Jute Rejections. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ₱ lb., clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton. Jute, 3c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@3c., currency; Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—Have been quiet at former prices. Sales, 3,000 Matamoras and 1,300 City Slaughter, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last, on the basis of 34c.@35c. for 50 test refining stock.... The stock in first hands to-day was 3,427 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 867 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 3,494 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,500 hhds. English Islands, and 160 hhds. St. Croix.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally inactive at about previous quotations, ranging from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 200 bbls. No. 1 and Low Pale at $4 50@$5, 1,250 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $1 75@$1 80, and 350 bbls. fine at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been very moderately sought after at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl. Sales, 40 bbls. Washington at $2 25; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 32½c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 275 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been held rather above the views of buyers, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted....Crude has been in moderate request, and quoted on the basis of 6c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order....Refined has been in demand, with June deliveries quoted firm at 12c.@12¼c., and to July 15 at 12¼c.@12⅜c., with sales of 5,000 bbls., deliverable July 5 to 10, at 12⅜c. ....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12c. Sales, 5,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and quoted irregular, for early delivery, closing rather more steadily. Sales have been reported of 420 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75@$20 85, in round and job lots; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 50, and of Extra Prime at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 70@$20 75, with September quoted at $20 90@$20 95 ₱ bbl.... The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 49,859 bbls. (including 100 bbls. old and 49,759 bbls. new,) against 61,420 bbls. June 1, 1875, and 57,258 bbls. July 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in June were 3,163 bbls. The stock here to-day included 100 bbls. of old Mess, 33,386 bbls. new Mess, 6,135 bbls. Prime Mess, 7,497 bbls. Prime, and 1,353 bbls. of uninspected new Pork....Dressed Hogs have been quoted firmer, on a better demand, with City quoted at 9⅜c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light weights ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request at full previous quotations, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy averages, at 11¼c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged rates. Western nominal....Bacon steady, but dull; 50 bxs. Short Rib sold at 11¾c., quoted at the close at 11¾c.@12c., with City Long Clear at 11½c., and Western do. at 11¼c....Lard has been less sought after and quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅞c.; 40 tcs. Western Kettle at 14¼c.; 160 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.@13c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.; Refined, for the West Indies, at 13c., and for the Continent, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. ....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13⅞c., closing at about 13¾c.; 1,750 tcs. do., August option, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing weak at 13 13-16c.; 1,750 tcs., September, at 13⅞c.@14 1-16c., closing at 13⅞c. ....Beef has been inactive at former quotations; sales, 75 bbls....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 4,754 tcs. and bbls., (including 69 tcs. and bbls. old, and 4,685 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 7,197 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1875, and 5,201 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1874. The receipts of Beef in June were 20 pks.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without further important alteration.

RICE—Has been quoted firm at previous figures, with a good demand noted; sales, 470 tcs. Carolina, 500 bbls. Carolina, 3,500 bags Patna, and 1,500 bags Rangoon.

SALTPETRE—Quiet at 5¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 11,500 bags; and at Boston, 4,000 bags. Sales here in June, 2,000 bags.

SEEDS—Have been generally very dull. Calcutta Linseed quoted at $1 82½@$1 85, gold, ₱ 56 lb., with sales reported of 23,000 bags Bombay on private terms. Stock here, 79,000 bags; and at Boston, 4,000 bags.... Grass-seeds wholly nominal.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, with a fair demand noted; sales, 940 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal, on private terms; and 170 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8¼c. ₱ lb....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since June 1 have been 85,921 hhds., 20,427 bxs., and 118,820 bags, (and 7,195 hhds. Melado.) Sales since June 1, (to this morning,) 41,160 hhds., 12,125 bxs., and 36,828 bags, (and 16 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 167,541 hhds., 44,987 bxs., and 167,843 bags, (with 13,649 hhds. Melado,) against 124,355 hhds., 41,228 bxs., and 104,812 bags, (with 7,369 hhds. Melado,) June 1, 1875, and 155,154 hhds., 93,418 bxs., and 175,373 bags, (with 1,468 hhds. Melado,) July 1, 1874. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4⅝c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firm at 9c. for prime, on sales of 70,000 lb....Stearine quiet, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16¼c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15½c. Sales, 20 tcs. off grade at 14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—At auction to-day sales were made of 3,528 pks. at essentially unaltered prices, including 2,118 half-chests high grade Moyune, 21½c.@61c.; 179 half-chests choice Uncolored, 55½c.@56c.; 509 half-chests choice Pingsuey, 22½c.@38½c.; 564 boxes choice Pingsuey, 32c.@53c.: 158 half-chests and boxes Congou, 30½c.@37½c.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite moderate request within the previous range. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here 4,697 hhds. in June; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here 4,034 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day 40,356 hhds. Of the 3,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in June, 2,200 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in June were 6,374 bales; deliveries, 5,729 bales; stock, 9,009 bales, (of which were 8,729 bales Havana, and 280 bales Yara.)....The exports of Tobacco from this port in June were 4,510 hhds., 1,179 cases, 3,791 bales, and 77 other pkgs. And of Manufactured, 477,388 lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls. at $1 19½@$1 20 ₱ gallon, showing rather more steadiness.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth freights has been comparatively moderate to-day, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. Grain and Provision room most sought after. The chartering movement has been also on a restricted scale, checked in part by the firmer claims of ship-owners, especially for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, from which sources the main inquiry was noted....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 90 tons Provisions at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel. Also an American brig, 452 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 27s. and 5 ₱ cent....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour and 250 pks. Lard, on private terms....For Bristol Channel, direct, an Italian bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter, with option of Waterford....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 7½d.@6s. 9d.; a British brig, 287 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 6s. 9d., flat....For Hull, by steam, 21,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and an American ship, 1,400 tons, with Timber, from Pensacola, at £3 15s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s., and 3d. off if direct, with option of Penarth Roads at 6s. 6d., flat; a British bark, 283 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters do., at 7s. ₱ quarter....For the Continent direct, a British bark 757 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain on private terms, quoted at 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 779 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d., according to port of destination; and a German bark, (also to arrive,) hence, with about 6,800 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 1.40 reich-marks; 350 bales Cotton on private terms; 625 cases Tobacco, part at 50 reich-marks; and 4,000 sides Leather at 3@3¼ do....For Trieste, an American brig, 287 tons, (now at Boston,) with Virginia Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, at 50s....For Salonica, an American brig, 276 tons, hence, with 8,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c. ₱ case.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Cattle receipts to-day, 901 head, making total supply for the week thus far 7,939 head, or 467 cars, (289 cars of which were through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 608 cars same time last week and 702 cars for corresponding week last year. No market to-day; fresh arrivals all through consignments, 4 cars common half-fat stuff only remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 11,400 head same time last week, and 11,400 head same week last year. Market dull; 600 head only disposed of: 7 cars fair to good clipped Sheep unsold; no demand, will probably be shipped East in first hands for sale. Sales 300 head Ohio clipped, averaging 97 to 103 lb., at $4 50@$4 87½; 93 head Michigan clipped, averaging 90 lb., at $4 25; 200 head Indiana clipped, averaging 79 lb., at $3 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making total supply for the week, thus far, 9,200 head, against 12,900 head same time last week, and 11,500 head for same time last year. No market to-day for want of desirable stock to operate with. No Yorkers offering; a few lots could be disposed of at $7 15@$7 30. Sales 200 head heavy Hogs at $7 25@$7 40 fair to best. All offerings disposed of. Yards bare of stock.

ALBANY, July 1.—The supply of Cattle this week numbers 420 cars, against 599 cars last week; the ruling of the market was about the same as last week; only moderate business doing; common Texans sold at 4c.@4½c.; corn-fed Cherokees, 6½c.; the ruling price for natives the same as last week; a sale of 75 prime Illinois Steers was made at $7 18¾ ₱ 100 lb., averaging 1,300 lb. The receipt of Sheep and Lambs up to to-day was 48 cars, being 2 cars in excess of the receipts up to this time last week. For Sheep the market ruled dull and is ¼c. lower. Lambs in active request at 8c.@9½c., the latter price for choice Canada.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Cattle dull, weak, unsettled; receipts, 3,000 head; sales of fair to choice shipping, $4 75@$6 30; through Texans, $2@$3 75; closed with a downward tendency; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; fairly active but weak, and 10c. lower; Scalawags, $6@$6 95; common to choice light, $6 90@$7 10; shipments, 6,900 head. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; dull and nominally unchanged. Choice Steers sold at $6 15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 109,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 273,000 bushels; Corn, 41,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 8,600 bushels; Corn, 10,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6⅝c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and firm; sales of 800 bbls. at a range. Wheat active, higher, and firmer; sales of 10,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 13½@$1 14; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 12½; 3,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 35; 9,700 bushels Green Bay at $1 10@$1 12; 7,800 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 14½; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 16; 1,300 bushels do. hard No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 14, closing with No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1 14. Corn quiet and firm; sales of 45,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 72½c.@73c. Oats neglected. Rye wanted—none here. Barley—None here. Seeds dull. Pork quiet at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at $1 14¼@$1 14½. Highwines nominal at $1 19.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 1.—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat excited, higher, unsettled; closed strong; No. 1 Spring, $1 06½; No. 2 do., $1 03⅛; $1 04¼, July; $1 05, August; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 90c. Corn buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 68⅛c. bid, spot or July; 70⅛c. bid, August; Rejected, 65½. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 52c., spot; 50⅛c., July. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 91c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled at $19 45@$19 50, spot; $19 60@19 65, August; $19 75, September. Lard dull and a shade lower at $13 05@$13 10, spot; $13 27½@$13 30, August; $13 45, September. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky, $1 16. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was unsettled at $1 04½, July; $1 05@$1 05⅛, August. Corn steady at 68c.@68⅛c., July; 70¼c., August; 71c.@71¼c., September. Oats firm at 52c., cash; 50⅜c., July; 39½c., August; 38c.@38¼c., September. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade higher at $13 10, July; $13 35, August; $13 50, September. Receipts 6,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 234,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Flour—Only a small local trade. Wheat lower for cash; higher for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27½@$1 28, cash; $1 28@$1 28½, July; $1 29 August; soft No. 2 Spring, 95c. Corn higher at 65c.@65½c., cash; 65¼c.@65½c., July; 67⅝c.@68c., August; 69c., September. Oats firmer at 53¼c.@54¼c., cash; 35½c., September. Rye nominal. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork quiet at $20 25. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¼c. Bacon firm; only a jobbing trade. Lard held higher; Summer, 12¼c. Winter offered at 13¼c., August. Live Hogs firm; the demand exceeds the supply; Shippers, $6 35@$6 65; Bacon, $6 50@$6 80; Butcher's, $6 85@$7 15. Cattle active and firm; receipts only of Texans; sales of fair native Steers at $5 50@$5 80; medium, $5 30; good Texan Steers, $3 75; fair, $3@$3 25; medium, $2 25@$2 50; common, $1 90@$2 12½. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head; Cattle, 800 head.

TOLEDO, July 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 25½@$1 25¾; July, $1 25¾; August, $1 27¾; September, $1 28½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 24¾; July, $1 24; August, $1 27; Rejected Red, $1 05. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 72c.@72¼c.; July, 72c.; August, 74¼c.; September, 75½c.@75¾c.; Low Mixed, 70½c.@70¾c.; Damaged, 60c. Oats dull; No. 2, September, 39c. Freights dull; to Oswego, 5c. for Wheat. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Flour dull and lower; Family, $5 25@$5 35. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn dull at 66c.@68c. Oats dull at 53c.@57c. Rye dull; nominal. Butter quiet; unchanged. Pork firm at $20, spot and seller September. Lard steady; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c., spot; 12⅛c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c., spot; 12¼c.@12¼c., buyer July. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs in good demand; prices range $6 75@$7 30 for fair to extra, sales chiefly at $6 85@$7 15. Receipts, 1,400 head. Shipments, 830 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $6 25; Amber Winter, $6 75; White do., $7; Double Extra, $7 25. Wheat firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan, $1 37; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17, at the close the latter held higher. Corn unchanged. Corn-meal—Bolted, $33; Unbolted, $32. Mill-feed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28. Canal Freights—Wheat to New-York, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c.; Lumber to the Hudson, $2 20. Lake Receipts—Corn, 20,000 bushels. Lumber, 1,472,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 558,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 10; No. 2, $1 06½; July, $1 05¾; August, $1 05. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2, in store, 51c.@51½. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2 Mixed, 65½c. Rye nominally firm; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions neglected; nominally easier. Pork, $19 25, cash. Lard, 13¼c.@13¾c. Freights firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 145,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, 76c.@78c. Oats dull at 56c.@58c. Rye nominal. Provisions very firm. Pork, $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 15.

DETROIT, July 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet; Extra, $1 28½@$1 29¾; No. 1 White, $1 27½@$1 29½; Amber Michigan, $1 21½@$1 22½. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Freights—To Oswego, 5c.; to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

ALBANY, July 1.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye in light receipt and in the street brings 90c.; 2,000 bushels sold at $1 for milling here, on condition that no sale thereof had been made in New-York. Corn dull but firm. Oats firmly held at 64c.@68c. for the whole range; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 64c.; 1 car No. 2 White Western at 68c., and 1 car No. 1 White State at the same figure. Malt in steady demand and firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 104¼; Erie Railway Shares, 12⅛; do. Preferred, 21.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,549,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅛ ₱ cent., is now 39 ₱ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £70,000.

4:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98¾c.

PARIS, July 1.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 15,452,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7⅛d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 6 15-16d. Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Corn, 31s. 3d.@31s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new American; Lard, 59s. ₱ cwt.; Tallow, 41s. ₱ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, July 1—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 22s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, June 30.—Spanish Gold, 209@210; Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' Currency, 85@87 premium; Short Sight do., 88@90 premium; 60 days' Gold, 114@116 premium; Short Sight do., 118@120 premium; on London, 146@148 premium; on Paris, 114@116 premium. Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14¼@14¾ reals ₱ arroba, currency; 7@7¼ reals, gold. Yesterday was observed as a holiday.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 5,663 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross receipts, 285 bales; exports to France, 2,550 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 36,704 bales.

GALVESTON, July 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 97 bales; sales, 746 bales; stock, 11,151 bales.

DEATH OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR PUFFER.

HE DIES SUDDENLY AFTER TAKING A COLD BATH—MEETINGS OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS AND BROKERS.

Capt. Alfred F. Puffer, Deputy Collector of Customs, died suddenly at his residence in West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday morning, of apoplexy, caused, it is thought, by imprudently taking a bath while in a heated condition. Upon leaving his desk in the Custom-house on Wednesday afternoon he walked home, and, shortly after his arrival, feeling very warm, he retired to take a bath. Not making his appearance in time for dinner his wife rapped at the door of the bath-room, and, receiving no answer, became alarmed and called for assistance. Other persons soon came, and the door was broken open and Mr. Puffer was found lying insensible on the floor. A physician who was in the house was immediately summoned, and everything possible was done for his relief. He never rallied, however, and remained unconscious until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. Capt. Puffer was about thirty-five years of age, and was a native of Massachusetts. During the war of the rebellion he served on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and was appointed to the office he held in the Custom-house at the time of his decease by Collector Arthur on Oct. 1, 1873. In his official relations he was much liked and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, and his death has occasioned a general sentiment of regret throughout the Custom-house. So soon as the intelligence of his death was received at the Custom-house yesterday morning, an informal meeting was held by the brokers who had been in the habit of transacting business with Capt. Puffer, and a subscription was made for a floral tribute in the shape of a beautiful full-rigged ship, to be placed at his vacant desk, which was shortly after appropriately draped in mourning.

At 3 o'clock a meeting of Capt. Puffer's associates was held in the Deputies' Room, Deputy Collector Osborn presiding, with Mr. James Jackson as Secretary. On motion, the chair appointed Deputy Collectors Tanner and Wyman and Mr. R. D. Jackson to draft suitable resolutions on the death of their friend and associate. The report of the committee, which was made soon after, was unanimously adopted, the gentlemen present deciding to attend the funeral in a body. It was also decided that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased.

A meeting of Custom-house brokers was held at the office of Messrs. Isaacs & Voight for the same purpose, Mr. F. J. Campbell in the chair, with Mr. Henry C. Smith as Secretary, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. Capt. Puffer leaves a widow and two children.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT DURING JUNE NEARLY ONE MILLION AND A HALF.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued this afternoon:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,100,865,550 00
Bonds at five per cent	607,132,750 00
Total principal	$1,707,998,300 00
Total interest	38,177,585 11
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total principal	$14,678,000 00
Total interest	219,060 00
Debt on which the Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$11,425,820 26
Interest	227,316 24
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$375,841,687 50
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000 00
Fractional currency	42,129,424 19
Coin certificates	21,796,300 00
Total principal	$498,182,411 69
Total unclaimed interest	23,594 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,232,284,531 95
Interest	38,647,556 19
Total	$2,270,932,088 14
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$79,854,410 44
Currency	3,973,951 38
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	58,415,000 00
Total	$142,243,361 82
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
July 1, 1875	$2,128,688,726 32
June 1, 1875	2,130,119,975 88
Decrease of debt during past month	$1,431,249 56
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	14,399,514 84
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,134,311 29
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,129,791 05

COAL TRAFFIC OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The shipments of coal from the Kanawha Valley region over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad amounted during the four weeks ending June 26 to 19,868 tons, against 14,370 tons for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 5,498 tons. The demand for these coals is rapidly increasing, as their excellence for various uses becomes known in the markets. The varieties are mainly gas coals, cannel coals, for enriching gas and for domestic use; block and splint coals, for steam, smelting, and domestic purposes, and other kinds of bituminous coals, for steam and smiths' use. A rapid development of the coal trade of this region, which is probably the richest and largest coal area in the world, may be expected from this time on.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 1.—In the Diocesan Synod to-day a resolution was offered congratulating the Presbyterian Churches upon the union recently consummated, but was voted down. In his address to the Synod the Bishop referred to the subject of marriages in private houses, and addressing the clergy, said: "I must enjoin upon you to refuse to marry all who refuse to come to the church to be married." A special meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto was held on Wednesday, in Knox Church, Toronto, to consider the call recently made to Rev. David Mitchell, of New-York, by the Central Church congregation. The call was unanimously sustained by the Presbytery.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

TOWANDA, Penn., July 1.—The execution to-day of Albert Brown, who last August outraged and afterward cut the throat of Cora Greenleaf, aged five years, attracted about 1,000 persons from the country. The hanging was witnessed by about fifty people, among whom were a number of ladies. On his way to the gallows the prisoner was supported by two men, one of his legs having been amputated, the result of being struck by a locomotive shortly after the commission of the crime. He approached the scaffold without exhibiting the least fear, and maintained an attitude of indifference to the end. The burden of his last words was that he had committed the murder, but he did not consider himself responsible.

THE BALTIMORE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—In the Criminal Court to-day, before Judge Gilmer, an application was made on behalf of the brothers Brewer, charged with an assault upon Col. J. Lyle Clarke, with intent to kill, for their release on bail. A statement by Dr. Lindsey, the attending physician, was read in court to the effect that the condition of the wounded man at 12 o'clock noon to-day was such as to justify the belief that he will recover. Judge Gilmer then fixed the amount of bail at $5,000 for each of the prisoners, which, it was understood, would be furnished this afternoon.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank,

No. 341 East 4th St.

Six per Cent. Interest

paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October. E. J. BROWN, President. C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

FIFTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid or credited on and after July 21 on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV., Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now draws interest from July 16. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1875.

Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.

HENRY BERRY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES H. SMITH, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN.—AUSTRALIAN FERN TREES—AFRICAN PALMS—TROPICAL PLANTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum) $7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum) 12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum) 22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum) 30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year 5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,) 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

For about ten minutes yesterday there seemed to be a prospect that the public would cease to be pestered with the "Beecher trial." The jury came into court and announced that there was no chance of their arriving at any agreement. The foreman said that if they remained out for a month to come they would be no nearer a verdict. That, apparently, ought to have been quite enough, but as one juryman was of opinion that a verdict might still be reached, the Judge sent them all back, and consequently affairs remain precisely in the same state as they did a week ago. The organs of Plymouth Church positively assert that the jury stand eleven to one in favor of the defendant—just as Mr. BEECHER himself said last week. If that be the case, it is probably thought that the solitary juror will "cave in" between now and Christmas, and the Judge seems to share that opinion. The general public has grown thoroughly sick of the whole lot, jury and all, and would be glad to see an end of some sort put to a performance which has tired out actors and spectators alike.

In another column will be found a detailed summary of the reports of the National Cotton Exchange in regard to the present condition and prospects of the cotton crop in the Southern States. The information there collated is derived from nearly a thousand different communications from all the sections of the great cotton belt. The reports from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, are unusually favorable. They speak of blooms two or three weeks earlier than last year, of favorable weather, and of labor as being plenty and efficient. In Arkansas the planters are said to be encouraged by the hopes of one of the finest crops ever known; and as, in common with their brethren in most of the other States, they have devoted unusual attention to the planting of cereals, the feeling of independence among them is "very noticeable." From North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Texas, and Virginia, the reports agree, almost without exception, in declaring the condition of the crops to be good; and though in some places later, the yield is expected to be better, than last year. In these States the size of the plant is generally reported as being small, on account of the dry weather, but it is said to be remarkably clean and free from grass and weeds. On the whole, if we do not witness this year a very decided revival of Southern trade, it will not be for want of a truly regal display of the munificence of King Cotton.

Even in the old Ring days, people on the other side of the Harlem River were in favor of having the lower part of Westchester County annexed to the City. The prospect of being swindled on a gigantic scale seemed a less evil than the infliction of the noisy brood of pot-house politicians, whose petty squabbles made public business a farce. Now that the people of the City have seen something of JOHN B. HASKIN and his protégé, Alderman PURROY, they may be able to understand why the tax-payers of Westchester wanted annexation at any cost. It is but just to say in behalf of our Aldermanic rum-sellers of the lower wards that they were thoroughly ashamed of the exhibition of petty spite made by PURROY yesterday because the Republicans would not allow him to amend the resolution providing for a lease to the city of some property of HASKIN. If PURROY be a fair sample of the kind of public man that the Democrats of Westchester affect, the fewer chances they get of filling places of public trust the better it will be for the City.

Mr. CHARLES READE has written a letter to a newspaper in which, strange to say, he does not denounce any man as a rogue, or mankind generally as a set of howling lunatics. It is, in fact, a plea in behalf of dogs. He went to a dog's home—for there is such a thing in London—and there saw a large number of animals in all stages of distress. The happiest were those which had been killed because no one had offered to take them away. But Mr. READE protests against the summary execution of "low-bred dogs at the discretion of low-bred men—the more offensive animals of the two." In that last remark every decent man will fully agree with Mr. READE. What a pity he did not see the dog-slaughter which went on in this City all through last Summer! He would have written a novel upon it in three volumes at least, and handed down Alderman MORRIS to immortality. This year the dogs have escaped lightly thus far; but as soon as the public attention is diverted from the mad people over in Brooklyn it will doubtless turn to mad dogs, and then we advise Mr. READE to come over here and put himself in the hands of Mr. BERGH, who will soon give him the materials for a dozen letters.

As might be expected, the arrest of the Mexican freebooter, CORTINA, and the disarmament of his followers, cause great excitement along the border. The Mexican Government has "taken the bull by the horns," and the redoubtable chieftain is in safe keeping. It is not unlikely, however, that the people around Matamoras, who vastly prefer a state of profitable disorder to a dull peace, will rally to the deliverance of their captive leader. In expectation of this, probably, the Regulars are intrenched in the Custom-house. In Mexico, the Custom-house is the citadel, and the barrack—or *cuartel*—is the outwork. So long as the regular force holds these they have the sinews of war, that is, the public funds, to say nothing of being in a safe place.

So much has been said about the ravages of the grasshoppers in the West, a candid and carefully-written report from the region will be examined with interest. We print to-day the result of observations made in the State of Missouri, where the "hoppers" have created some panic. The region devastated by the pests has, indeed, suffered severely; but it is not true that a large extent of country has been visited by them. We shall probably find this true of other States. The grasshoppers do their work very thoroughly, leaving scarcely any green thing behind them; but they have not "swept the West like a besom" by any means, though some alarmists would have us believe so.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The names given in these columns yesterday as the Mayor's nominees for Rapid Transit Commissioners were correct with the exception of one. The nominations were formally made yesterday, and they are as follows: Messrs. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, LEWIS B. BROWN, CORNELIUS DELAMATER, JORDAN L. MOTT, and CHARLES J. CANDA. The name of Mr. CANDA has been substituted for that of Mr. DENNISON, and the substitution certainly does not weaken the combined strength of the nominations. Three of the Commissioners, Messrs. DELAMATER, CANDA, and MOTT, are men practically acquainted with various departments of the iron industry, and all three are competent to decide intelligently upon questions of plan, construction, and material affecting a rapid-transit railroad. The other two, Messrs. JOSEPH SELIGMAN and LEWIS B. BROWN are financiers of a standing calculated to secure the confidence of capitalists in any scheme which they may agree to recommend. In fact, it is stated on perfectly trustworthy authority, that the Board of Commissioners can as good as guarantee the subscription of enough capital to complete the proposed railroad up to Fiftieth street.

It is no little satisfaction, after years of apparently fruitless labor in this cause, after all manner of disappointment, of treachery, and of abortive schemes, to be able to record that the beginning of the end of the rapid-transit problem has certainly been reached. Each of the Commissioners named will, before the end of next week, have qualified by taking the oath of office and by finding sureties in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. Thereafter they will organize under the act, "as a board, with appropriate officers." Before Sept. 1 the line of route will be decided on, and before the 1st of October the plans for the construction of the railroad will be duly fixed, as well as the time within which the first section must be completed. We fully expect that the subscription-books will not only be opened by Nov. 1, but that within the statutory limit for preparing to receive tenders for stock, an amount of capital stock "proportioned to the part of the railway directed by the Commissioners to be first constructed" will be subscribed, and the fixed percentage of cash paid in. Thereafter, the execution of the plan will be handed over to a Board of Directors chosen by the subscribers to the stock, who will then be duly organized as a City railroad corporation. The Commissioners will, however, retain supervisory powers over the carrying out of the plans prescribed by them.

On the whole, there appears to be no reason why, in the Fall of 1876, the people of this City should not be provided with a very fair installment of the rapid-transit facilities which they so urgently need. While it is probable that the Commissioners now appointed will endeavor to agree upon a railroad plan comprehensive enough to meet the wants of every section of the City, it is not probable that they will attempt to carry out such a plan save by installments. A great many delicate and difficult questions of detail must inevitably present themselves to their consideration, and they will require, and have a right to expect, a full measure of public indulgence. It is simply impossible that they should be able to please everybody, and in the present depressed condition of real estate values, they will have to encounter unusual pressure on the score of personal and sectional interests. The Commissioners are men who may be confidently expected to perform their duties without fear or favor, and it is to be hoped that against all private dissatisfaction or selfish opposition they may be able, from first to last, to confidently rely on the appreciative support of the general public.

WHY MEN SPECULATE.

The London *Economist* of the 19th of June contains a curious but very sensible article on "The Special Danger of High Commercial Developments." The title is a little vague and not entirely pertinent, for what the ingenious writer of it really discusses is the nature of the mental quality which makes men who do business on a large scale overdo it. This quality is not, in the opinion of the *Economist*, greed, or "haste to be rich" so much as it is an intense enjoyment in commercial activity. The men capable of great combinations in business, it is suggested, are like Generals capable of great combinations in war, and as the latter are inclined unconsciously to favor war, so the former are tempted to push business beyond prudent limits. The eager thirst for the peculiar activity of which their minds are capable, that enjoyment of pursuit which is keener and more to be relished than the enjoyment of attainment itself—these, rather than the mere appetite for gain or the desire for the social distinction secured by wealth, combine to still the voice of prudence, to invite to one tempting venture after another, and to extend that delicate and beautiful but fragile fabric of credit, the rending of which causes what we call financial "crashes."

There is a great deal of truth in this theory. We can see it in the tendency of single men, or groups of men in great corporations, to control the conduct of such corporations by their own will, when the co-operation of shareholders and Directors would be in reality safer and more profitable. The operations of finance and commerce become gradually like those of war, and they take their form and draw their energy largely from the vigor, the zeal, and the personal qualities of individual leaders. The contest which for four months this Spring raged among the great trunk lines of railway running from the sea-board to Chicago, was intensified and prolonged to an extent which no one can calculate by the personal feelings of pride, resentment, and contentiousness in the breasts of Mr. GARRETT and Col. SCOTT. And the subordinates of these gentlemen, from the Directors of the respective roads down to the ticket-peddlers on Broadway, shared these sentiments, and assumed toward their rivals very much the attitude of soldiers in hostile camps. It was only mediation, precisely like that which sometimes settles personal or State quarrels, that brought the managers of these corporations to terms, and induced them to stop the acknowledged injury to their own as well as to each other's interests. And this is only a conspicuous instance of what every merchant sees each day in his own business. The political economist who regards men as controlled solely or always principally by their own interests, sees only one-half the facts. Selfishness asserts itself to a certain extent, and there is always a degree of loss and risk which men will not incur to gratify their most eager passions; but the experience of everyone would furnish examples in which, within pretty wide limits, men constantly gratify their pride, their love of activity, their passion for "combinations" and "operations," to the grave risk of their real interests.

But we are of the opinion that too much stress may easily be laid on the part played by the tendencies of great dealers in bringing about overtrading in the United States. Business in our country is organized on a different basis from that on which it rests in older countries. We neither possess nor tend to produce so large a number of great houses. Of course, we have them in number and kind to be proud of, but proportionately they are few. Credit is more diffused. Capital bears a smaller ratio to the amount of business done. There is a wider distribution of speculative activity. There is not a railway station in the land around which does not centre a band, larger or smaller, as the case may be, of dealers in the produce of the region, who are in every sense of the word speculators. They are not the agents of city houses, though they may buy on joint account. They do not necessarily confine themselves to one class of products. They do not often buy for cash, or depend for profit on those steady currents of demand which are supposed to regulate the transactions of old-fashioned trade. They use their credit freely, not so much with the producer as with the local banks; they "operate" on the click of the telegraph instrument from the great centres; they are generally actively, and, relatively to their means, largely, interested on one side or another of every great "corner" in Chicago or New-York; they yield to the excitement of activity, of rivalry, of contest, as completely as Col. SCOTT or "Uncle DAN'L;" they feed, in point of fact, the fever of speculation over the entire country, and are themselves, as a body, the principal agents by which the effects of that fever are spread.

Such a framework of commercial machinery as this body of traders furnishes makes the business of the country a curiously delicate thing. It imposes enormous responsibility on those who have the most power to check and regulate it—on the bankers, who practically are essential to it; upon the large houses in the large cities, whose operations oftenest serve as models and incentives to those of the interior; upon Congress, which regulates at present the banking system and the currency of the country. The power of all these agents will at times be found insufficient to prevent overtrading and its disastrous reaction; but that is the more reason why it should be used with firmness and foresight as far as it will go.

FRUIT FOR EVERYBODY.

Last Spring we had our usual warning that the fruit crop of the Middle Atlantic States was certain to prove a failure. Somehow or other, this is always the song in early Summer. Whether the growers and producers expect to make the prospect so dark that consumers will be glad to pay any prices, by and by, or a natural disposition to grumble moves them, we cannot say. There is something in the culture of the soil which induces a grumbling disposition. Grain-growers and fruit-raisers are never satisfied with the weather; and both classes invariably look on the dark side of things and predict short crops. While the peach and cherry trees were in flower this year, we heard doleful accounts from the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay region. The inhabitants of that peninsula were assured that the late frosts had killed the fruit-buds and nipped the growth of young trees. There had been hard freezing, and ice formed in some places. But in spite of all gloomy predictions, the peach-trees came out nobly, and showed a healthful vigor in flowering and "setting" of fruit, which shamed the faint-hearted growers who were so confident that there could be no crop. Perhaps this was in defiance of all precedent; there was some reason to suppose that frosts in May and June were so untimely that tender buds would be killed. The fact is, that there is likely to be a larger peach crop harvested in the famous Delaware and Chesapeake region than has ever before been grown in that favored locality.

This is certainly good news. A plentiful fruit market is a boon to be desired by all city people. In the country, where many natural advantages combine to insure the health of the inhabitants, they appear to thrive on fried pork and hot bread, and a diet that would seem to be fit only for an iron-lined stomach. But in the city, where the only taste of country secured by many is that which they buy in the markets, cheap and good fruit is a desideratum. On the peninsula to which we have just referred, a TIMES correspondent estimates that four million peach-trees, in bearing condition, are now growing. These are capable of producing from four million to eight million baskets of fruit, it is thought, and at least half that quantity will in addition be raised in adjoining localities and sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of course, New-York has the lion's share in this abundant prospective yield, and it looks now as if we should have about twice as many baskets of peaches put upon our market this year as were ever before brought here. Good prices and partial failures in past years have encouraged the growers to enlarge the borders of their orchards. They were preparing for any emergency of short crops or new demands. The result is that the yield is likely to be prodigious. Yet, as our correspondent says, the full extent of the resources of the peninsula are by no means brought into the peach-producing interest: If all the tracts available for the business were so used, it is estimated that about one hundred and twenty million baskets of fruit would be annually produced. We can only imagine such an enormous yield, for it is not probable that this generation will see a demand for so vast a quantity, and there is now no system of transportation equal to the task of shipping it to market. As it is, the rates of freight may seriously interfere with our full enjoyment of the benefits of this year of fruit. There sometimes come seasons when "it don't pay" to pick fruit and send it to market. This has been true of strawberries in some localities this year, and, so long as this City can be supplied from contiguous regions, the more distant growers have been obliged to leave their fruit ungathered.

But what with drying, preserving, and otherwise preparing fresh fruit for Winter use, or for transportation to less favored lands, our people manage to take care of a larger crop each year. The man who can invent a can or jar which shall cost next to nothing, and be complete for the purpose of keeping fruit, will be a benefactor to his race. We are such a meat-devouring people that every invention which makes fruit cheap and available all the year round is a real blessing. This Summer, at least, there will be no excuse for neglecting the use of this delicious and wholesome addition to our daily fare. For what has been said of the plentifulness of peaches is substantially true of other varieties of fruit, with possibly some exceptions against two kinds of berries. The season of peaches will be succeeded by those of apples, pears, and grapes, all of which are promised us in profusion. This is a prospect to rejoice over; and the poor will share in all the advantages of a season of plenty.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

One of the influences which keeps the dangerous classes of our large cities quiet and orderly is not often considered, and yet we are persuaded it acts with considerable power. We refer to the kindness and thoughtfulness shown by the fortunate for the unfortunate classes. Take, for instance, such undertakings as the children's picnics of a year or two since, or the Seaside Home afforded now by the Children's Aid Society to thousands of children of the poorest class. They are an unmingled offering of good-will and generosity from those whom Providence has blessed, to those who have nothing. There can be no selfish motive in the benefaction; no sectarian or political object. It is simply that the people who have villas at Newport, or houses at Long Branch, or country places on the Hudson, or whose children are rejoicing in the fresh air of the mountains and the sea, remembering the thousands of little ones in the tenement-houses and hot lanes and alleys of New-York, desire to give them a breath of country air, or a few days' sea-bathing and good food at a seaside resort.

Those who have much, share with those who have nothing. It is merely a practical illustration of Christian teachings. Now, the news of this kindness and consideration goes out through all the slums of the City. It reaches down to the very depths of our worst society. The forlorn and homeless children, and the unremembered poor, and the discontented and unfortunate, crowded into our tenement houses, and all the classes which form such a difficult element in our poorest quarters, hear of it, and it comes like a gospel of good-will to them. It leaves an impression with these great unfortunate masses that the fortunate care for them, and have some feeling for their condition. English economists have said that their famous Poor law has, for similar reasons, preserved them from social revolutions such as have shaken France. How much more likely is an unforced charity like this to quiet those bitter resentments which so often disturb the minds of the impoverished classes.

Few of our readers can imagine what it is for a family to live in such weather as we are now passing through, in the upper rooms of a tenement house, the air fetid with foul gases, the walls and roof heated like an oven, no sleep possible till a late hour, and heat and miasma combining to bring on with the young children that curse of our City, cholera infantum. In such nights, thousands of human beings sleep in this City on the docks and barges, and wherever a breath of cool air can be found. The loss of young life every Summer in this Metropolis, from heat and bad air, is like the loss from a great battle. We believe that more than half of the deaths during our Summer months are among babes and young children.

It may be easily imagined how great is the contrast of the country scenes and pleasures offered by our citizens to these suffering children after their tenement-house life. They find trees and meadows instead of hot lanes, and breathe cool, pure sea breezes in place of the filth-laden odors of the poorer wards. The sea and its changing scenery and the salt-water bathing offer an endless enjoyment. Good country fare is given the half-starved little ones, and even a few days of such a change produce a marvelous improvement in them. The pleasure is a delightful memory for the whole year, and many acquire a love for the country which afterward tends to withdraw them from its temptations and its poverty.

Such enjoyments offered by the rich to the poor are the most unselfish of benefactions. They could only occur under the influences of Christianity. They must convince the most skeptical of its elevated spirit of humanity. Those who would see the practical working of this pleasant charity may go down at any time during the week to the "Summer Home" of the Children's Aid Society, at Bath, Long Island, where each week some hundred and fifty poor children are enjoying the sea-bathing and country fare. The spectacle will make them not the less inclined to give a portion of their means to those who have not had their share of life's good things.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Constitutional term of the court known as the "Commission of Appeals" expires to-day. Its members are: John A. Lott, of Long Island; Robert Earle, of Herkimer; Hiram Gray, of Elmira; John H. Reynolds, of Albany, and Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York. This tribunal was created by the Judiciary article of 1870, amendatory of the State Constitution, in order to dispose of a large mass of causes then in arrear in the Court of Appeals. The working of this court sheds light upon one important point in the practical administration of justice. There has been much doubt among jurists whether it is practicable to have in operation in the same State two courts of last resort. From this point of view the plan of Lord Brougham, in England, for the organization of the court, called "The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," has been much criticised. That tribunal has the power to finally dispose of certain causes, while the House of Lords decides others, which may involve the same principles. It has been argued that the two tribunals may come in conflict in their opinions, and much doubt and uncertainty as to the rules often may thus be created. There was some apprehension that this result would follow here on the organization of the Commission of Appeals. Experience for five years, while this court has continued in existence, leads to a different conclusion. There has been between the two courts great harmony of sentiment and of decision. In fact, an examination would show that there has been no greater divergence of decision between the two courts than there has existed in the Court of Appeals itself, from time to time, on questions coming before it. There has also been a very earnest disposition on the part of the members of the expiring court to cause its decisions to harmonize with those of the Court of Appeals. It has disposed of more than a thousand causes, and there has been a difference of opinion between it and the Court of Appeals on points of law in not more than two or three.

This result is particularly gratifying, since it has already become apparent to careful observers that the present Court of Appeals cannot dispose of all the cases that may be brought before it. The legal business of the State is continually increasing, and no court will prove able to keep abreast of it. The people of the State may look forward to the necessity of another measure of temporary relief analogous to that supplied by the Commission of Appeals. When the proper time arrives, it will be worthy of consideration whether it will not be desirable to have inserted in the Constitution some flexible clause whereby the Legislature may create from time to time, on the recommendation of the Court of Appeals, a tribunal to aid it in the decision of causes in arrear. It having been known that such a measure is feasible, no reasonable excuse can be given for allowing large arrearages to accumulate in the court of last resort, amounting practically to a denial of justice.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

E. S. J., in THE TIMES of yesterday, speaking of the sinking fund, says: "The calling in of $30,000,000 of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury this Spring I look upon as a great financial mistake. It is true that Congress passed a law that that amount of the public debt shall be paid in each year; but, as they made no provision for the payment, it was surely not obligatory on the Secretary to pay it, especially as he had no surplus funds with which to do it."

THE TIMES editorially indorses the author of this letter as "a gentleman of large experience in business."

While this may be true, a reference to the acts of Congress shows that he has neglected entirely to look into the law, and has made statements with reference to the statutes which are not only not supported, but are absolutely contradicted by the statutes themselves. For instance, the act of Feb. 25, 1862, Revised Statutes, section 3,694, is in these words:

"The coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue to be paid into the Treasury."

Now, if E. S. J. had examined this statute he would have seen that the Secretary is not left without positive direction as to the use of the coin received from Customs; nor is the sinking fund to be taken care of out of surplus revenue. The requirement of the statute is imperative that the Secretary shall pay out of the coin received from Customs, first, the interest on the public debt; second, the sinking fund; and, third, the residue shall go into the Treasury; so that the Secretary has no liberty to pass any part of the coin received from Customs into the Treasury until after the payment of the interest on the public debt and the sinking fund.

Again, section 3,696 of the Revised Statutes is in these words:

"In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt."

Again, the act of July 14, 1870, Revised Statutes, section 3,688, is in these words:

"There is appropriated annually, out of the receipts for duties on imported merchandise, a sum, for the payment of the public debt, equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the sinking fund."

E. S. J. further says:

"In any case, it would have been far better to buy such bonds in the New-York market, preferring as far as practicable the currency obligations of the Government, and thus avoiding the ruinous export of gold which has resulted."

Here again E. S. J. has failed to consult the statute. Section 3,697 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the particular bonds to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and number, *in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued*, in a public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, in three months after the date of such public notice, the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease."

Section 11 of the act of March 30, 1875, acts of 1874-5, page 401, is in these words:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized at such time as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining bonds for the sinking fund, in compliance with sections 3,694 to 3,697 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to give public notice that he will redeem in coin, at par, any bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, of the kind known as five-twenties; and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and called for payment shall cease."

It will be observed that this section does not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in calling bonds for cancelation on account of the sinking fund to depart from the order of the call established by section 3,697 above quoted.

It may be that all this legislation is unwise, but this does not appear to be the point of E. S. J.'s communication. He has seen proper to criticise the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, when, if he had turned to the statutes he would have found that the Secretary had no discretion, and those who know that officer will at least give him credit for strict adherence to law.

Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems as if there is no end to the bad government of the City of New York, and it must tire you in hearing the many complaints. Our own citizens are to blame for many of these broken laws, by submitting to the impositions, letting their rights be trampled on, and take no means of asserting them. Let me name one outrage on the community, and how we are sold out. I go up and down Greenwich and Washington streets almost every day. You will see each morning a policeman taking down the names, &c., of those who obstruct the sidewalks; this report is given to somebody else, but that is all the good it does the community, as it is notorious that the sidewalks on these streets are almost confiscated by dealers in *parates*. Now, let me give you my experience in looking after a lawful remedy. There is a law against obstructing the sidewalks. I went to the Mayor, was sent to Mr. Hart, then to the Obstruction Bureau. A man sat very comfortably talking to a friend. I told him my business. He told me if I would make a complaint he would see it prosecuted. That is, he gets $2,500 or $3,000 to see that the walks are unobstructed, and he tells the citizens if they will leave their business he will go over to the Corporation Attorney's office and tell him to prosecute the parties. You can go to the Attorney's office yourself, and the citizens save their $3,000. Now, I hold that government is the giving up to others the execution of the law, and if they are recreant to their trust it comes back to the citizens, and they have a right to take it in their own hands. Let our citizens form societies in different districts insisting on their right of sidewalks. Go through the streets where barrels of potatoes are obstructing the walks, and go down two, three, or four abreast, and if one cannot two or more can throw the barrels in the street out of the way. And let every man assert his right of way.

This morning, Monday, the 28th of June, I went up Greenwich street and took an inventory of many stores of what was on the walk, and this is a day of the least obstruction:

Greenwich st.	Bbls.	Crates.	Greenwich st.	Bbls.	Crates.
No. 180	106	41	No. 325	24	22
No. 190	43	..	No. 330—Wooden-ware; walk almost closed.		
No. 263	9	9	No. 355	76	..
No. 269	29	5	No. 353	50	20
No. 260	63	85	No. 350	26	24
No. 268	15	..	No. 369	70	24
No. 286	6	13	No. 371	103	9
No. 290	24	..	No. 383	52	84
Nos. 302 and 304—The walk almost closed by huckster's stuff on shutters.			No. 345	60	..
No. 310	25	10	No. 413	44	12

You have only twenty places out of thirty-three places where I counted the barrels.

These goods are put out for show every day, and it is impossible for two persons to pass or walk abreast without stepping behind the barrels when you meet. If the fine is too small, let there be a law confiscating all dry goods or eatables put on the walk for show, except one barrel, or box, or basket, on the outside edge of the walk, and let it go to the Commissioners of Charities. The law is, sidewalks, not only in Broadway and Fifth avenue, but the City. If the man who get $3,000 and can't do anything in the case would resign, and let them put me in, or our citizens will pay me for my time, I think I would soon have room enough, not only for men, but our wives and daughters.

A CITIZEN OF FIFTY-THREE YEARS.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been directed to the communication appearing in your columns of this morning in regard to the proposed closing of the reading-room connected with the Mercantile Library of this City. I heartily indorse the sensible view of "Subscriber" in the matter at issue, and join hands with him in protesting against this abuse of power. Every member is obliged to pay for the privileges which he is supposed to enjoy under the laws of the Association, which includes the use of the library, reading-room, and branch offices, and I can see no reason why the many members to whom this reading-room is the only means of access to the daily journals and periodicals should be deprived of their rights, merely to afford accommodation to "a certain firm in the Clinton building," or, indeed, for any purpose beyond necessary repairs, &c., which, to the best of my knowledge, has not even been suggested by this arbitrary management as the reason for this despotic measure. As a paying member, and one who is not disposed to submit without a word of expostulation, I protest against the enforcement of this measure, and will gladly do all in my power to resist the imposition.

A PAYING MEMBER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

AUGUSTA MOORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a person who delights in seeing himself in print, but I am a rather grateful person, and I feel as if I must thank you, thank you heartily and sincerely, for your article on the female Moore in to-day's TIMES. The only objection I have to the article is that the language is not quite strong enough, but should it prove sufficient, and should "Miss" Moore take your hint, and consent to be dumped into the East River, please give her my address, as I should consider it as the happiest event in my life if I could be the one to tie the stone around her neck before dumping her into the water.

JUSTITIA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

THE ATLANTA POST OFFICE.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—Sam Bard refused to give up the Post Office, this morning, as he had neither resigned nor been suspended. Bard's bondsmen then notified the Money Order Clerk not to regard Bard's orders, as they were no longer responsible. Bard then left the office and Conly took possession.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

It requires no great farsightedness to notice that favors which are too readily conceded are usually but ill appreciated. The very readiness of their granting is apt to dull the apprehension of their worth. A slight indisposition—a sore lip or something of the kind—has guarded Mr. Levy against any possible mishap of this sort. It is not to be assumed, of course, that there is any favor in an artist appearing on the first night for which he is announced, or that so good an artist as Mr. Levy would be received with scant appreciation, but, on the whole, it must be admitted that expectation was set a little more on tiptoe, and that the celebrated cornet player rather gained than lost a point of vantage. There was yesterday a very large attendance in Mr. Gilmore's Concert Garden, although probably not so great as when the Summer was younger, and when people had less thought of journeying toward the seaside. Mr. Levy was only set down for one cornet solo—the "Leviathan Polka"—of which he is himself the composer, and in right of which his name stood on the programme in italics, and in such goodly company as that of Wagner, Verdi, Weber, and other composers of note. It was clearly understood, however, that he would furnish the audience with a couple of responses to the *encores* which were considered as inevitable. His performance came in at the end of the second part of the programme, and he was preceded by Mr. Arbuckle, who played an air with variations by Verdi, and who, in acknowledgment of emphatic redemands, played with his accustomed skill "Old Folks at Home" and "Robin Adair." Mr. Levy's "Leviathan Polka" is one of those florid and intricate pieces especially calculated to test his exceptional skill in rapid movements. It is full of the most delicate subtleties of sound, with now and then a resonant trumpet-blast that greatly enhances its effect. It is needless to say that Mr. Levy is a thorough master of all the intricacies of ornate writing, and the well-defined clearness of every note is quite equaled by the marvelous accuracy of transition from one to another, a transition perfectly free of blur or hesitancy. His art was further tested in another direction when he responded to the first *encore*, and played a German air best known by the title "How Shall I Part from Thee." It was replete with melody, but Mr. Levy was thoroughly succesful in dealing with it. Every tone had a ringing clearness that was at the same time consistent with the most delicate and harmonious fullness. Indeed, above all things, his execution is free of harshness or angularity. In answer to a third call, he played "Yankee Doodle," with variations. The performance was another great effort of skill, and was properly acknowledged by the warmly-expressed approbation of the audience. The general programme was excellent, and included among other things a solo for the saxophone by Mr. E. A. Lefebre, and the aria "Infelice," from "Ernani," which was sung by Mr. A. Sohst. Mr. Levy will continue to perform until further notice.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES.

THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE IN MISSOURI—A MASS OF CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS—THE CROPS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAMILTON, Caldwell County, Mo., Monday, June 28, 1875.

An attempt to investigate the extent of the grasshopper ravages in this country is attended with much more difficulty than one would suppose who has never made a visit to the devastated region with the view of gaining reliable information upon the subject. Nearly every man you meet is so exercised upon the grasshopper question that it seems impossible for him to tell the truth, and he seeks to put you off with some terrible story that has come to him through several hands, rather than relate his own experience and observations with these pests. Thus many of the foolish stories which have found their way into print of late are accounted for. Indeed, after more than a week of constant and careful investigation of the matter, traveling solely within the districts afflicted with the "hopper raids," gaining information by personal observation and intercourse, I am forced to say that every report I have read in relation thereto has been foolishly exaggerated. Why it should have been so I cannot imagine, for the truth is bad enough. The ravages of these insects in the small region cursed with their presence is simply beyond description, but the scope of country through which they have passed to do damage is so small as compared with the great States to which it belongs that its effect upon the general average of crops will hardly be felt. Even in the localities where they have operated the damage has not always been general, and two farmers living side by side have shared different fates—the one having his crops entirely destroyed, and the other being left undisturbed; therefore it seems impossible that there can be any general suffering if average charity finds representation here. That there has been in the weeks past, and still is, some individual suffering, there is no room for doubt, for I have met several cases during my stay here which were of a very distressing character. Yesterday I met a strong, able-bodied man by the roadside who was leaving home to go out into the more favored regions of the State to hunt work to get bread for his family. His story was that of every other man who has really suffered by the grasshopper ravages in Missouri. He was a small farmer, renting a few fields from some large landed proprietor. He had gathered only enough crops from the drought of last season to get his family through the Winter and have seed for the Spring. His planting had come up well and promised an abundant harvest, when one night the grasshoppers came and the next morning his fields were bare. He had no money to buy more seed, and he had deserted his stricken lands to go out at day's work to keep his wife and children from starving. Cases of a similar character are numerous, and much worse can be heard of on every hand, which are undoubtedly, in a great measure, the work of imagination, for there is a general demoralization, and a great many are selling off what few effects they have for whatever they will bring and leaving the country. Most of the people are, however, full of pluck and determination, and are working night and day replanting their crops, and with a fair season will yet reap enough to carry them over this Winter and give them ample seed for next Spring's planting.

The ravages of the grasshoppers, in Missouri have been confined to the counties of Jackson, Cass, Johnson, Pettis, Benton, Henry, Bates, Vernon, St. Clair, Cedar, Worth, Gentry, Holt, Andrew, De Kalb, Buchanan, Clinton, Platte, Clay, Roy, Caldwell, and Lafayette. By reference to the map it will be seen that these counties form a belt two deep on the western boundary of the State, and that they comprise only about one-twentieth of the State. Couple this fact with the knowledge that there is an increase of fully fifty per cent. in the area being cultivated this year over last, and that the prospects for a very large crop of corn were never more encouraging, and that more than an average crop of all small grains, save wheat, will be harvested, and you can judge of the truth of the reports that the people of Missouri are likely to be objects of charity for the year to come. In a number of the counties named above the devastation is by no means general, and in some of them more than half a crop would be harvested if there was no replanting, while in all of them the waste places have been reseeded, and in most cases the second crop is up and the farmers say has a good chance to mature. This will, of course, reduce the area set down as totally devastated, and add materially to the welfare of those counties which have suffered from the raids of the "hoppers." In fact, this replanting will, if the season is favorable, go a long ways toward mending the damage done, and one may judge of the prospects for its success by the experience of the past. In cases where the damage to crops has been extensive, corn, millet, buckwheat, and Hungarian grass for feed are being or have been put in, and in most cases the second crop is now up. The general experience of the past years shows that such products, planted from the 15th to the 20th of June, are almost certain to mature, giving nearly as good a yield as those sown at an earlier day. The conclusion, then, to be drawn from a thorough and impartial study of the extent of the grasshopper raids in Missouri and the general condition of the crops in that State is, that while there has been in some places a fearful destruction of vegetation, there will be a much larger general average in the yield of all the crops save wheat than last year and the largest corn crop ever gathered. The statements in this letter have particular reference to Missouri, but I have no doubt they will apply with equal force to all the other States through which the grasshoppers have been operating, for I find the same general rules applying to their movements wherever they are to be found, but as some new features are likely to be met with in the other States these declarations are confined to this territory.

There is a wonderful lack of knowledge about the grasshopper displayed in this region, and every man you meet has some new evidence in relation thereto to contradict that of his neighbor. There seems to have been little or no attempt at gathering information as to their habits, and no effort to find the means of preventing their destruction of property, if there be any, although this is the second time in ten years that they have visited this region and destroyed a good part of its crops. There is being more attention given just now to the subject than ever before, and some interesting theories are being advanced which, with personal observations, will be given in another letter.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CENTRAL HUDSON YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT ON THE HUDSON—THE PRIZES WON BY LE ROY, MARY EMMA, AND LULU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The second annual regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club took place over the twenty-mile course off this place to-day. The weather was all that could be desired, a fresh westerly breeze prevailing. The race was set down for 12 M., and for hours previous the scenes around the piers and along the shores for miles were of an enlivening character. The following boats were entered:

FIRST CLASS.

Boat.	Where owned.
Emily, schooner	Hyde Park
Lorlie, sloop	Newburg
Fidget, cat	New-Hamburg
Le Roy, sloop	New-Hamburg
Ida May, sloop	Low Point

SECOND CLASS.

Mary Emma, sloop	Oyster Bay, Long Island.
Edith, sloop	New-Hamburg.
Eloise, sloop	Poughkeepsie.
Geo. Dicks, sloop	Hyde Park.
Mollie, sloop	New-Hamburg.
Thetis, sloop	Low Point.

THIRD CLASS.

Osprey, cat	Newburg.
Lulu, cat	New-Hamburg.

The owners of the crafts are as follows: Emily, A. P. Rogers; Lorlie, C. F. Brown; Le Roy, LeRoy Brothers; Ida May, Miller Brothers; Fidget, Irving Grinnell; Edith, J. Van Wyck, Jr.; Eloise, F. Newbold, Poughkeepsie; Geo. W. Dicks, J. Robert Roosevelt; Mollie, F. Schuchard; Thetis, W. E. Verplanck; Osprey, J. H. Weddle; Lulu, W. G. Ferris.

The prize for the first-class boats was a set of silver dinner forks and spoons, for the second class a silver ice-pitcher, and for the third class a handsome card-stand.

The course over which the race took place was from an imaginary line drawn from a flag-boat to the New-Hamburg dock, north, to and around a flag-boat off Low Point, and back to the starting point, going over the course twice. The course for third-class yachts was once over the said course, and the allowance of time only one minute to the foot. The Regatta Committee consisted of Philip Schuyler, James Roosevelt, and B. Hymar Sands. The river in the vicinity of the starting boat presented a very animated appearance. The water was dotted with small boats of every description, and little steam yachts darted hither and thither continually. At 12:05 P. M. the preparatory signal was given, and at 12:08 the racers got the flying start, the boats crossing the line in the following order and time:

FIRST CLASS.

Boats.	H.	M.	S.	Boats.	H.	M.	S.
Emily	12	11	55	Le Roy	12	13	50
Lorelei	12	11	10	Ida May	12	09	15
Fidget	12	10	43				

SECOND CLASS.

Boats.	H.	M.	S.	Boats.	H.	M.	S.
Mary Emma	12	15	00	Dilks	12	10	15
Edith	12	12	55	Mollie	12	12	23
Eloise	12	14	03	Thetis	12	12	40

THIRD CLASS.

Boats.	H.	M.	S.	Boats.	H.	M.	S.
Osprey	12	01	45	Lulu	12	10	05

The run to the first flag-boat was very exciting, and the boats turned in the following order: Ida May, Lorelei, Fidget, Le Roy, Dilks, Emily, Mollie, Mary Emma, Eloise, Thetis, Edith, Lulu, and Osprey. They turned the Low Point flag with the Dilks leading, Fidget next, and then Le Roy, Mary Emma, Lorelei, Ida May, Mollie, Eloise, Emily, and the rest. On the run back to the Van Rensselaer's Point flag the Lorely was struck by a heavy flaw off New-Hamburg Dock, and capsized amid great excitement. Her crew were rescued by the yacht Bessie. The boats turned the Van Rensselaer Point flag the second and last time in the following order: Fidget, Mary Emma, Dilks, Le Roy, Eloise, Mollie, Edith, and the rest stringing along behind. Meantime the third-class boats had finished their race, being required by the rules to go but once around the course. There were only two in the contest, and the Lulu won.

The Le Roy won the first prize, the Mary Emma the second, and the Lulu, as previously stated, the third. The Leroy was, therefore, awarded the first prize, a set of silver knives and forks; the Mary Emma the second, a silver pitcher and the club pennant, and the Lulu the third, a silver card receiver.

YACHTING NOTES.

The regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will take place on Monday, July 5, at Oyster Bay. The Seawanhaka is one of the most enterprising clubs in the country, and as all its regattas are conducted with great spirit, the presumption is that the coming one will be according to custom, one of the principal events of the aquatic season.

The regatta of the Perth Amboy Club is fixed for the same day. It is to be a Union Regatta, open to three classes of boats, the first measuring from 25 to 30 feet; the second from 20 to 25 feet; and the third from 15 to 20 feet. A prize of $100 is offered for the first class, $75 for the second, and $50 for the third.

The Cape May Regatta will come off on Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13, and the Newburg Bay Regatta Association has made its fixtures for Aug. 4.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The Summer meeting at Deerfoot Park was continued yesterday. There were three races, two of them the regular purse races, and one a match. The first on the card was a purse of $200 for horses that had never beaten 2:43, which closed with eight entries, six of whom started. Bill Nolan was the favorite, two to one over the field, and won in four heats.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, LONG ISLAND, Thursday, July 1.—Second day of the Summer meeting.—Purse $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:43; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

H. W. Howe's blk. g. Bill Nolan	1	1	2	1
A. H. Snyder's blk. g. Frank	3	5	1	3
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N	2	2	5	2
L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	5	3	3	6
C. E. Whalon's b. m. Safety	4	4	4	4
S. Heilings' ch. g. Doxey	6	6	6	5
C. Dockerty's s. g. Sandy Hill	dr.			
W. Conner's b. m. Lone	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:40
Second heat	43	1:23	2:45
Third heat	41	1:21	2:42
Fourth heat	40½	1:20	2:40

THE DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.

The second race was a purse of $200 for all double teams, for which four of them were entered, McMahon's team winning in four heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $200, for double teams, mile heats best three in five; $115 to first, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

W. McMahon's b. m. Edith and b. g. Coroner K.	1	3	1	1
D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods and ch. g. Henry Mack	4	1	3	3
J. Haslet's b. g. Hardroad and b. g. Sherman	2	2	2	2
A. Patterson's b. s. Fourth of July and br. m. Lovely B.	3	4	4	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:25	2:48
Second heat	44	1:25	2:50
Third heat	42	1:23	2:44
Fourth heat	41½	1:22	2:44

SAME DAY—Match, $200; mile and repeat in harness.

Hiram Howe's s. g. Harry B.	1	1
W. Thoms's b. g. Crankey Jack	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	41	1:24	2:51½
Second Heat	42½	1:23	2:50¼

MONMOUTH PARK BETTING BOOKS.

The latest betting on the Jersey Derby and Monmouth Cup, in the books of Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co., is as follows:

JERSEY DERBY.

Calvin	even.	Bark	15 to 1
Chesapeake	2 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1
Aristides	3 to 1	Mazurka filly	20 to 1
Ochiltree	8 to 1	D'Artignan	20 to 1
Heatherbell Colt	12 to 1	Bayminster	25 to 1
James A.	15 to 1	Warwick	30 to 1

MONMOUTH CUP.

Fa'ankeel	5 to 4	Preakness	5 to 1
Aaron Pennington	4 to 1	Acrobat	8 to 1
Wild Idle	4 to [illegible]	[illegible]ndalite	10 to 1

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—There was a good attendance at the races at Mystic Park on this the third day of the meeting.

FIRST RACE.—2:40 class; purse $1,000; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third; six started.

R. G. Slater's b. g. Carrollton	6	4	1	1	2	1
T. S. Foster's b. s. Ajax	3	3	6	3	1	2
Farrell & Fleming's ch. g. John Virgin	1	1	5	2	4	3
W. Lovell's b. g. Clifton	2	2	2	4	3	r.o
G. A. Ayer's g. g. Ned	5	6	4	5	5	r.o
A. Tuft's b. m. Neillie	4	5	3	6	6	r.o

Time—2:31¾, 2:36, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:36, 2:34½.

SECOND RACE.—2:24 class; purse, $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

J. S. Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	5	3	3	4	1	1
W. H. Comee's b. g. Comee	3	5	1	1	6	2
J. A. Batchelder's b. g. John H.	1	1	6	6	2	3
T. O'Connor's b. g. George	2	2	4	5	5	r.o
R. Merroce's spt. g. Spotted Colt	4	4	2	2	4	r.o
Dan Mace's b. g. Vanity Fair	6	6	5	3	3	r.o

Time—2:25½, 2:27, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:32.

Owing to the darkness the second race was not completed. It will be finished to-morrow.

PACING MATCH.

A match for $1,000 has been made between the gray pacer Comet, owned by F. J. Nodine, of Brooklyn, and the celebrated pacer Copperbottom, to take place at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, on Monday next, at 3 P. M. Copperbottom's record is 2:19. Comet has got no record, but is claimed to be the fastest pacer in the country. Copperbottom goes in harness, Comet under saddle.

BASE-BALL.

A fine game of base-ball was played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Reliance and the Chelsea Clubs, both of Brooklyn. About 300 persons were present. The game was called at 4:10 P. M. the Chelseas going to the bat. It was a splendid game throughout, being fully equal to the majority of professional games. Dover of the Reliance Club, made an excellent fly-catch, running with the ball as it was moving directly over his head. Rule and Hourigan led at the bat on the Chelsea side and Swandell and Maloney on the side of the Reliance. Rule, the pitcher of the Chelseas, did finely in that position, as did also West at second base. Swandell, of the Reliance Club, also played well at left field. The game was won by the Chelsea Club, by a score of 4 to 2.

SCORE.

RELIANCE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Brooks, s. s.	0	0	1	3	West, 2d b.	0	0	2	3
Swandell, l. f.	0	1	5	0	Clare, c.	2	1	12	0
Dover, 3d b.	0	1	1	4	West, l. f.	0	0	2	1
Shevlin, 2d b.	0	0	3	3	Hutchings, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Brennan, c.	0	1	2	2	Rule, p.	0	2	0	2
Holloway, r. f.	1	1	0	1	Hourigan, s. s.	1	1	0	2
Maloney, p.	1	1	1	1	Cassidy, c. f.	0	1	1	0
Walker, 1st b.	0	0	14	0	Devyr, 3d b.	0	0	1	1
Hodes, c. f.	0	1	0	0	Dodge, 1st b.	1	1	8	0
Totals	2	6	27	14	Totals	4	7	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Reliance	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chelsea	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Umpire—Mr. Wilson, of the Concord Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Chelsea, 3; Reliance, 2.
Runs earned—Chelsea, 3; Reliance, 2.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Arlington and Keystone Clubs, of New-York City. The Arlington Club played very well, indeed, but the playing of the Keystones was poor. The runs of the Arlingtons were nearly all earned ones. The game was won by the Arlington Club by a score of 21 to 3. Following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	
Arlington	4	0	2	5	3	5	1	0	1	—21
Keystone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Umpire—Mr. Ling, of the Star Club.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

This afternoon there will be a game between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Olympic Club, of Paterson, in Paterson, N. J. On Saturday, the Mutual Club will play a game with the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D. On Saturday there will also be a game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Concord Club, of Brooklyn, and the Winona Club, of Flatbush, Long Island. On Monday the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, will play with the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Waverly Fair Grounds, near Elizabeth, N. J., and on Thursday, July 8, the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, will play with the Union Club, of Newark, N. J., at Irvington, N. J. On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, there will be a game between the Mutual Club, of New-York City, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn.

The Flyaway Club, of New-York City, left here on Wednesday evening, and played a game with the St. Lawrence Club, in Kingston, Canada, yesterday. The game was won by the Flyaway Club by a score of 9 to 3 in their favor. Following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	—9
St. Lawrence	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Norton, of the Flyaway Club, won the first prize in a throwing match played at Kingston, Canada West, on Wednesday. To-day the Flyaway Club will play with the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, in the Watertown tournament. The latter club are the champions of Canada, and in the Watertown tournament last year they carried off the first prize.

The St. Louis Brown Stockings defeated the Washingtons in a game at base-ball at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. Score—14 to 2.

The Maple Leafs were defeated by the Hartfords in a game at base-ball, at Guelph, Ontario, yesterday. Score—17 to 2.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES.

The programme for the champion amateur athletic games, to be held under the auspices of the New-Jersey Athletic Association on their magnificent quarter-mile track, at Ridgewood, N. J., July 5, has just been completed, and is as follows:

One mile walk, (eighteen entries,) in trial heats of not more than five contestants in a heat. One hundred-yard race, (fifteen entries,) in trial heats of not more than five contestants in each heat. These two competitions are for the amateur championship of the United States, for which splendid gold challenge medals have been provided for the winners, and smaller gold medals for second place, the third man to receive a handsome engrossed certificate. Then there will be a half mile handicap run for a piece of silver presented to the club by the ladies of Ridgewood; the final heat of the mile walk between the winners of the trial heats; a quarter-mile exhibition walk by E. A. Walton, a pedestrian only thirteen years of age; the final heat of the 100-yard race between the winners of the trial heats; one mile handicap walk for a piece of silver presented the to club by the residents of Ridgewood; private match, 100 yards

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—NO DIVIDEND DECLARED FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS—STATEMENT FROM THE AUDITOR OF THE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company was held yesterday, and the following statement from the Auditor of the company was presented:

Gross earnings	$6,941,000
Operating expenses and taxes	5,465,000
Net earnings	$1,476,000
Interest on bonded debt, leases of branch roads, and dividend payable Aug. 1, 1875, on guaranted stock	1,425,000
Balance	$51,000

The loss in earnings compared with the first half of 1874, is as follows:

On freight	$1,368,717
On passengers	181,463
On mails, express and miscellaneous	160,320
Total	$1,710,503

The loss on freight is made up as follows:

Diminution in volume (58 per cent.)	$793,856
Less prices on business done (42 per cent.)	574,861
Total	$1,368,717

The average rate per ton per mile on freight has been—in 1875, 1.022 cents; in 1874, 1.187 cents.

The cost of steel rails in excess of the value of the iron for which they were substituted, during the six months, is included in operating expenses. The company has secured all the steel rails that will be required during the rest of the year, under a contract to pay for them in old iron rails which are now on hand, so that no expenditure of money will be necessary for this important item.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no dividend be declared from the business for the six months ending with June 30, 1875.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1.—State Manager Prescott assumed formal control of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel to-day. He is to have his head-quarters at Greenfield, making trips over the road as often as necessary. The plans for operating the road have not been entirely decided upon, though there is likely to be one through train each way daily, leaving Boston over the Fitchburg Road at 11:10 A. M. and arriving at North Adams at 6 P. M., while the train east will leave North Adams at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston about noon.

INTEREST ON BONDS TO BE PAID.

BOSTON, July 1.—Although it has been confidently asserted that the coupons of the Vermont Central, the Vermont and Canada, and the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad bonds, the equipment bonds of the Vermont Central and of the Vermont and Canada Trustees and managers, due July 1, would not be paid, at the opening this morning of the National Bank of Redemption, a notice was posted announcing that these coupons would be paid.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Panama Railroad Company was held at their rooms over the Continental Bank, in Nassau street, yesterday. Beyond the transaction of the usual routine business of the committee nothing of importance was done. A called meeting of the Board of Directors of the road will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THREATENED INSURANCE WAR.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—There was considerable excitement in insurance circles here to-day over a difficulty between the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Boston companies which lately withdrew from the local board. The Manufacturers' Fire and Marine having been expelled from the National Board for refusing to open its books for examination by the supervising agent, all the seceding companies have made a like refusal, and it is supposed that they will be dealt with in the same manner. It is thought that a lively insurance war will be the result.

CAMP-MEETING AT ROUND LAKE.

TROY, N. Y., July 1.—The fraternal camp-meeting at Round Lake, twenty miles from this city, opened to-day. Bishop Foster will preach on Sunday morning. The attendance is very large.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT YALE.

A BRILLIANT DAY FULL OF SUCCESS—THE DEGREES CONFERRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

Do you remember one of those wonderful compositions of Liszt, where the music begins slow enough, soon quickens its pace, anon bursts out into a *feu de joie*, and finally ends in a whirl and a crash and a most magnificent and most bewildering display of musical pyrotechnics? Well, I am reminded by what is going on around me of that piece of Liszt. I began two weeks ago to report to you the progress of things here at the Commencement of Yale. I got along very well for about two weeks, sending you a letter a day. But the plot began to thicken, and, two or three days ago, I saw that there was soon coming a crash and a whirl and a display of pyrotechnics that would delight Liszt, but which I knew it would be perfectly impossible for me to describe. And now it has come, and we are in the midst of it, and I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that this thing has got to be altogether too big for me. I sent you two letters yesterday and another this morning, and I ought to write still another this evening. But I can't do it. I might as well undertake to give an account of a battle while the firing is going on all around me, with the smoke and the thunder of the great guns, and the "grape rattling like hail and the minnies dropping like rain," and the rush, and the charge, and the cheers going up all over the field. It was the night of "receptions," and of "reunions," and of class meetings; and the law Professors were holding a reception at their grand rooms, and they had both the grace and the beauty of half the cities of the country there; and Gov. Ingersoll was holding open doors, and open windows too, and it seemed as if the other half of the world was there. And then at Redcliff's there were I don't know how many different classes singing and cheering; and others in the Insurance Building, in the Tontine, at the New-Haven House, and at Lockwood's, and songs from one place were answered by rousing cheers from another; and the poor fellows whose classes did not meet got together on the "dear old fence," and they were so happy that they sang and cheered as loud as any of them. Things have been a good deal mixed to-day also. The speaking in the Centre Church was splendid; and then the speaking at Alumni Hall also, and the fact is that I am so full that I can't get anything off to-night, except to come down for a moment to plain prose. The Faculty gave the Degree of D. D. to Prof. L. L. Paine, of Bangor, Me., and Rev. Edward P. Parker, of Hartford; LL. D. to Gov. S. J. Tilden, of Class of '37; Prof. Josiah Clark, of Northampton, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and M. A. to Hubert H. Bancroft, of San Francisco. Also upon the following former members of the college: David S. Hart, M. D., of Stonington, Conn., of the Class of '23; Timothy Treadwell, of Toledo, Ohio; Oliver H. Perry, of Southport, Conn.; H. T. Wiswell, of Washington, D. C.; Henry W. Poole, of Boston; Charles J. Arms, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Robert P. Alden, of New-York, and Frank Vincent, Jr., of New-York.

The Commencement exercises began at about 9:30 A. M. to-day in the Centre Church and were largely attended. The salutatory oration was delivered by C. T. Russ, of Hartford, Conn., and the valedictory by H. S. Gulliver, of Norwich, Conn. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon ninety-three members of the Class of '75. Ph. B. upon forty-three members of the graduating class in the Scientific School. LL. D. upon fourteen graduates of the Law School, and that of M. D. upon five graduates of the Medical School. One of the latter is a colored man.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE CHAPTER AT HARVARD—ORATION OF DR. WOOLSEY—POEM OF REV. MR. MITCHELL—THE ANNUAL DINNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—Commencement week at Cambridge closed to-day with the annual exercises of the famous Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha of Massachusetts. The business meeting was first held in the forenoon, and then followed the literary exercises, consisting of an oration on "Honor in Politics," by ex-President Woolsey of Yale, and a poem by Walter Mitchell, of Middletown, Conn., of the Class of '46, and after these the annual dinner with speeches. The business meeting was held in the west lecture-room of Boylston Hall, and Hon. Richard H. Dana presided. The following were elected by ballot honorary members: George B. Chase, of the Class of '56; W. C. Coller, Head Master of the Roxbury Latin School; E. Godkin, editor of the *Nation;* Dr. Ernst W. Cushing, of the Class of '67; Robert Newell, of the Class of '65; Stuart Wood, of Philadelphia, who received the degree of Ph. D. yesterday, and Prof. Donald McLean, of Michigan University. The board of officers for the year ensuing was elected as follows: President, Richard H. Dana, Jr.; Vice President, Gen. Charles Devens, Jr.; Secretary, Prof. F. E. Anderson. The Treasurer, H. E. Denney, was reappointed by the President. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the founding of the society at the College of William and Mary, in December, 1776, and to correspond with other chapters with a view to securing their co-operation. This committee consists of Mr. Walter Mitchell, Josiah Quincy, and Prof. Everett.

Immediately on the adjournment of the business meeting the members formed in procession in front of Boylston Hall in the order of classes, beginning with the youngest, and ending with the officers and orator and poet of the day. Thus it marched to the chapel, and there the lines separated, allowing the officers and older classes to pass through and enter first. Among the well-known gentlemen present were Senator Boutwell, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, and his brother, Congressman George F. Hoar, Charles Francis Adams, C. P. Cranch, Bronson Alcott, ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, ex-Gov. Edward Kent, of Maine, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Frederick Hedge, and several members of the college Faculty. The exercises opened with music by the Germania Orchestra, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Peabody.

The orator of the day, Dr. Woolsey, was introduced by Mr. Dana. He gave as his subject, "The Sentiment and Principles of Honor in its Relation to Politics in a Democracy, and Especially in the United States." He first started with the declaration that the law of honor needed in all departments of life is needed more in politics than in any other direction, and it is more missed there. The lack of it not only injures the country in other ways, but deters many young men who would otherwise go into politics from doing so on account of the corruption they would meet. The lack of it also keeps out cultured men from politics and makes the way clear for those men to whom it seems that success is the great god to be worshiped in this world—success, no matter how attained. He considered at length the question, "Can honor flourish in our form of Democracy?"—answering in the affirmative. He dwelt upon the influence of cultivated men upon the community, and also of the politicians, and closed with an appeal for personal independence in politics and an adherence to high principles by every individual in spite of party dictates. He also defended the principle of men going into public life on their own responsibility, announcing themselves as candidates, defending their own principles, and demonstrating their fitness for the office sought. The only remedy for the evils arising from dishonesty in politics, and from the influence of ignorant and unscrupulous politicians, is individual effort, which, by the power of its aggregate momentum, will at last accomplish the result.

The poem by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, following the oration, was one of unusual merit. It was called the "Mocking Bird," and was made up of clever imitations and parodies of Whittier, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Tennyson, Browning, Robert Morris, and other modern poets. The exercises closed with music and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Peabody.

Then came the dinner in Massachusetts Hall and the after-dinner speeches, brilliant, witty, and wise, but not one word to be reported to the public, the rules of the society strictly forbidding it.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF R. M. T. HUNTER—ORATORICAL MEDALS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

The Commencement and Semi-centennial of the foundation of the University of Virginia, by Thomas Jefferson, has been going on for the past few days. A large number of the Alumni are in attendance, and many distinguished gentlemen present from all parts of the Union. Among them I notice: Gov. Kemper, Virginia; Gov. Coke, Texas; Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Senator Robert E. Withers, Virginia; Gen. Jubal A. Early, Congressman Harris, Virginia; Gen. William Terry, Member of Congress, Virginia; Gen. John S. Preston, South Carolina; Gen. Wade, Hampton, Baltimore; Hon. B. Johnson, Barbour, Virginia; Attorney General Mathews, West Virginia; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; Hon. S. F. Leake, Virginia; Judge T. Smith, Judge Watson, Virginia; Hon. R. T. W. Duke, Virginia; Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; Dr. Barnes Sears, Southern Agent of the Peabody Fund, and many others of like celebrity.

The sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. T. Brantley, of the Seventh Baptist Church, Baltimore. At the final celebration of the Washington Society Mr. Charles Edgar Nicol, of Prince William County, Va., was the medalist as the best debater, and Mr. Henry C. Stuart, of Saltville, Va., the orator. At the final celebration of the Jefferson Society, Mr. Leo Napoleon Levi, Victoria, Texas, was voted the medal as the best debater, and A. M. Robertson, Austin, Texas, the orator. The public hall was densely crowded at both celebrations.

To-day the semi-centennial address was delivered by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, ex-United States Senator and President of the Senate, and present State Treasurer of Virginia. Mr. Hunter reviewed at some length the history of the University, speaking of each step of progress, and recalling its great usefulness to the State and the country. During the delivery of the address Mr. Hunter was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

There were but three members of the first class present to-day at semi-centennial and Commencement: William Wertenbaker, the Secretary to the Faculty and Librarian, appointed by Jefferson; Gen. Kean, father of the present Rector, and Prof. H. Tutwiler, of Alabama.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—The exercises of Commencement week at Hamilton College closed to-day. The graduating class numbered thirty-five. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Ph. D. upon Charles Lennon, of Wellington, New-Zealand; President Edward Orton, of Columbus, Ohio, and Prof. Walter A. Brownell, of the Syracuse High School. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. John Stevens Stewart, of Towanda, Penn., and Prof. F. J. Belcher, of Auburn; and LL.D. upon Hon. William James Wallace, of Syracuse, and Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. The Association of Alumni elected the following members of the Board of Trustees: Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President; David H. Cochran, of Brooklyn; Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York, and Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—The regular Commencement exercises of Trinity College were held to-day. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class, and the degree of A. M., in course, upon fourteen of the Alumni. The honorary degrees conferred were: Master of Arts—Henry Winter Lyle, of Yale College; Rev. William Henry Collins, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Joseph Hall, of the Hartford High School; Henry Poor Mott, of Trinity School, Madalin, N. Y.; Andrew Wheeler Phillips, of the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Conn. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Jacob Shipley Shipman, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

ANDOVER, Mass., July 1.—The exercises of the forty-seventh anniversary of the Andover Theological Seminary were held to-day. In connection with the exercises was the laying of the corner-stone of a fine new chapel, followed by the usual commencement dinner. The exercises were well attended by a large number of people, including many of the Alumni. Degrees were conferred upon a graduating class of eighteen.

THE INDIAN AGENCY QUESTION.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO PROF. MARSH RESPECTING RED CLOUD'S COMPLAINTS—THE ADMINISTRATION AT THAT AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following letter was sent to Prof. Marsh to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1875.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale Scientific School, New-Haven, Conn.:

At the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, the Board of Indian Commissioners have nominated as a committee to investigate affairs at Red Cloud Agency: Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, Mass.; Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Hon. George W. Lane, of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York, and it is understood that these gentlemen have accepted the service to which they have been invited. In preparing instructions for their guidance I have not been able to furnish them your complaints against the Red Cloud Agency administration except in a general way as detailed to me by yourself at several interviews, but I have informed them of the request of the Secretary that you will reduce these complaints to a written statement to be accompanied with such proofs and suggestions as to reliable sources of evidence as will aid in securing a thorough investigation.

I have also informed them of the appointment and purpose of this commission, and my intention to renew the request heretofore made by the honorable Secretary, that you will now furnish the said written statement making the charges as specific and furnishing evidence as much in detail as possible; or, if you are not prepared to do this, that you will in any way most agreeable to yourself make known in a definite form your impressions and views respecting Indian affairs, as resulting from your personal observation while in the Indian country. I make this request of you in the belief that you can have no other desire in this matter than that the interests and rights both of the Indians and the Government may be protected, and I desire to renew the assurance heretofore given you, that it is the sincere wish and purpose of the department to prevent frauds as far as possible, and to omit no effort to discover them when perpetrated, and in all respects to bring the Indian service to the highest possible standard of humanity and strict integrity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
E. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The Commissioner has also prepared instructions for the guidance of the Committee of Investigation, and forwarded them to-day.

THE NEW CENSUS.

THE POPULATION OF THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A GAIN OF 2,643 AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF 1870.

The enumerators employed in taking the new State Census in the Fourteenth Assembly District have made their returns of population. Mr. Charles A. Pavie, Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau under Marshal Sharpe in 1870 and 1871, who has been assisting ex-Alderman William Rielly, Census Adviser for the Fourteenth Assembly District, has made a comparison of the returns of the district with those of Marshal Sharpe's census takers in June, 1870, and corrected in 1871. The comparison shows that the population of the district has increased 2,643 since the taking of the United States Census. In 1870 and 1871 there were twelve election districts in the Fourteenth Assembly District, but it is now divided into seventeen election districts. The table prepared by Mr. Pavie is as follows:

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, PART OF SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Census of 1870.		Census of 1875.			
Election Districts.	Population.	Election Districts.	Blocks.	Population.	
8	4,616	13	1	2,945	4,905
		17	1	1,960	
7	2,240	14	1	2,135	
1	2,480	15	1	2,627	
10	2,947	12	2	3,513	
9	3,148	11	1	1,980	3,837
		16	1	1,8[illegible]7	
6	2,783	10	2	2,896	
2	2,189	9	1	1,915	
3, 4, 5, 11, 12	13,262	1	7	2,350	14,480
		2	2	1,425	
		3	3	1,803	
		4	3	1,838	
		5	2	1,644	
		6	2	2,115	
		7	2	1,829	
		8	2	1,474	
Total	33,665		34	36,308	

As is indicated in the table, the Eighth Election District in 1870 is now divided into two election districts, the Thirteenth and Seventeenth; the Seventh is changed to the Fourteenth, the First to the Fifteenth, and the Tenth to the Twelfth; the Ninth is divided into the Eleventh and Sixteenth Election Districts, the Sixth is now the Tenth, the Second the Ninth, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth have been cut up into eight election districts, the present First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILBUR F. STOCKING.

Information has reached Washington of the death, from heart disease, of Wilbur F. Stocking, of that city, formerly of the firm of Leet & Stocking, which occurred last evening on board the steamer Providence soon after leaving New-York for Boston. Mr. Stocking had been suffering several months from that disease in Washington, and left there on Wednesday morning. He was married to a daughter of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The remains were put ashore at Newport.

TEMPERANCE TICKET IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The State Temperance Reform Party Convention met yesterday afternoon and evening and nominated a full ticket for State officers, headed by W. E. Lovett for Governor.

THE COTTON-CROP REPORT.

CONDITION INDICATED BY AGENTS OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE.

FAVORABLE WEATHER IN THE NEW-ORLEANS DEPARTMENT, BETTER CULTIVATION, AND THE PLANT GROWING AND FORMING WELL—MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS REPORTS GENERALLY FAVORABLE—DAMAGE BY STORMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—FEW COMPLAINTS FROM ANY SECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 1.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton-crop report, made up from the returns of the various exchanges appointed therefor by the National Exchange, submit the following report for the month of June:

NEW-ORLEANS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

We have eighty-three letters, from thirty-seven parishes, which unite in reporting generally favorable weather. There has been no additional acreage put in cotton since the 15th of May, but there has been some replanting where lands were overflowed and to perfect the stands. The plant has been better cultivated than for many years, and is growing and forming well. Many blooms are reported. The stands are represented as "very good" to "excellent," and the present condition of the crop is most flattering, and "much better" and about one week earlier when compared with last year.

Mississippi.—One hundred and three replies were received of an average date about the 15th inst. The weather is nearly universally represented as very favorable, the stands fine, and the plant forming well, though too early for many blooms. The present condition is stated as "very good" and "much better" when compared with last year. No additional acreage has been put in cotton. Replanting has been done where the stands were imperfect. Labor continues plenty and efficient.

Arkansas.—Fifty replies have been received from twenty counties. Since the 1st of June the weather has been hot and moist enough to promote rapid growth, and cause the plant to form and square well. The stands are very good, and no replanting has been needed except in a few exceptional cases. Bradley County reports the first bloom on the 8th inst., but it is only exceptional, and as a rule blooming had not begun at the date of our answers. Our correspondents are unanimous in representing the condition as exceedingly promising, and far superior to that of last year. Planters are encouraged by the prospect of one of the finest crops ever known. Considerable attention and care has been devoted to the cultivation of cereals, and owing to the excellent harvest a feeling of independence is very noticeable in our correspondence.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT.

South Carolina.—Ninety-seven answers received from twenty-seven counties report the weather since May 15 as generally favorable, with some complaints of cool nights. Very little additional planting has been done. The stands are very generally reported to be good. Thirty-four answers say the plant is forming well; thirty-nine say a few forms, and nine no forms. All agree, however, in stating that there are no blooms up to date of their answer. The present condition of the crop is good, the plant though small being clear of grass, and some parts compare favorably with last year. Heavy storms of wind and rain are reported in six counties since June 7, doing much local damage. Lice are reported in four counties.

AUGUSTA DEPARTMENT.

This department covers that portion of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah reports.

Georgia.—The weather has been favorable. No additional planting, but some little replanting has been done. Stands invariably good, forming well, but no blooms; general condition good, and about as forward as at the same date last year; crops generally very clean; labor plentiful and good.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT.

The Savannah Cotton Exchange covers Northern, Middle, and South-western Georgia and the State of Florida.

Georgia.—The weather has been dry and generally favorable. No additional planting of any consequence has been done; the stand is good and the plant vigorous and generally forming well, but no blooms except in the southern portion of the State; condition good and the crop clean and well worked, the plants are somewhat smaller and a few days later, but are rather better than at the same time last year.

Florida.—Dry and favorable weather for clearing the fields of grass, stands good, the plants are forming well and are commencing to bloom; the condition is good and compares favorably with last year. The plant, though small from the dry weather, and somewhat later than last year, promises to be well fruited at the bottom, which is the principal part of the crop.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT.

Alabama.—One hundred and twenty-six replies from fifty-two counties report that the weather generally has been favorable—rather too dry in some places, but not enough so to injure the plant. There has been very little replanting or additional planting. The stands are good and the plants are forming well. There are very few blooms. The condition as compared with last year is reported from "as good" to "much better." There are scarcely any unfavorable circumstances relative to the growth or condition of the crop, only a few reports of lice and grasshoppers, and complaints of cold nights and drought. The crop is clean and in good condition, and better cultivated than it was last year.

Mississippi.—Nineteen counties return fifty-six replies. The weather has been generally favorable, though needing rain in some counties, and some complaints of cold nights producing lice. There has been very little replanting or additional planting. The stands are good and the plant is forming well. Only a few blooms. The present condition of the crop is better than last year at the same period. The only unfavorable circumstances are those noted above. The favorable circumstances are that the crop is cleaner, better cultivated, and more advanced than last year at the same time.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DEPARTMENT.

Fifty-five replies were received from twenty-nine counties in North Carolina, and six replies from two counties in Virginia. Forty-five replies report the weather dry and cold, fourteen say favorable, and only two represent the weather as wet and cold. Fifty-four answers report the stand as good, some few complaints on stiff lands, some forms, but no blooms. Seven replies for as many counties in Eastern Carolina represent the stand as below an average, condition very generally stated as good, the crop well cultivated and free from grass and weeds, the plant smaller than same time last year, and from eight to fifteen days later. Five replies from as many counties in Eastern Carolina report the condition bad. The correspondents state that the weather since May 15 has been too cool for rapid growth, but with warm and seasonable weather a great improvement is looked for in the plant.

MEMPHIS DEPARTMENT.

Answers received from 145 places represent the weather as generally favorable. No additional acreage put in cotton since the 15th of May. The stands are good and satisfactory. The plants are generally squaring and forming freely. On twelve reports of blooms, dating from the 8th to the 20th, the condition is good, the fields free of grass and well cultivated. There were some complaints of too cold nights, lice, &c., dating from the 15th of May to about the 5th of June. These were mostly remedied, however, by subsequent favorable weather.

GALVESTON, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

We have received 120 replies from sixty-nine counties, embracing the period between the 15th of May and the 20th of June. The weather very generally is said to have been favorable. There has been no addition to the acreage in cotton since the 15th of May, but some little replanting where seed failed to come up. The stand very generally is represented as good, and in the coast range of counties the plant is reported to be forming and blooming well. A large majority of our reports agree in the statement that the season is from one to three weeks later than last year, and that the plant is equally small, but is clear of grass and weeds and in good condition, comparing favorably with the same time last year. Rains are needed in many parts of the State, and in several counties serious complaint is made of damage by the cotton louse. The caterpillar is reported in three counties, but so far has done no material damage.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday. The applications for membership of the following gentlemen were approved: Joseph H. Ellin, B. O. Bowers, Louis Kaufman, Hugo Menzel, Thomas A. McIntyre.

Messrs. Stark, Livermore, and Martin were appointed Complaint Committee for the present month.

The report of the delegation to the National Board of Trade, held in Philadelphia, was presented by Mr. F. H. Parker, Secretary of the delegation. The report reviewed the proceedings of the board, and gave an outline of the topics discussed during its session. The delegation recommended that hereafter the delegates to the National Board be appointed three months before its meeting, in order that they may have full time to prepare themselves for the presentation and discussion of whatever matters they may wish to bring up for consideration at the session.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John O. Evans, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. George A. Woodward, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Dr. Alexander B. Hasson, United States Army, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. C. L. Best, United States Army, and Ex-Gov. Frank Fuller, of Utah, are at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Maxwell Woodhull, and Dr. W. T. Barnard, of Washington, and Major Rossall, of London, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, United States Army; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Francis A. Osborn, of Boston, and Col. Llewellyn Baker, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CIGAR TAX.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF STAMPING CIGARS—PROTEST OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

The cigar makers of the Third Internal Revenue District opposed to the introduction of the proposed coupon system of stamping cigars, met again yesterday at Concordia Hall for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draw up a protest to be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Mr. Henry Peetsch presided, and Mr. B. Levy acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were first read by the Secretary, after which Mr. John Straiton, in behalf of the Committee, submitted to the meeting a long protest, of which the principal points are as follows:

The manufacturers believe that under the present system the uncollected taxes on cigars do not exceed the amount of five per cent. in any district, and that the re-using of boxes would not afford adequate compensation to manufacturers for the additional labor of affixing stamps on account of the expense required in repairing, which, they argue, would be almost as great as the cost of new boxes. It would be impracticable for importers to export coupons to be applied by the foreign manufacturers, as the great bulk of cigars made abroad are purchased in open market. The manufacturers think that the adoption of the coupon system would drive the bulk of the foreign cigar trade to other markets. The manufacturers also recommend the amending of the law requiring bonds from small dealers, a great many of whom are not able to qualify in the requirement of bonds. Such men are not allowed the privilege of buying stamps, and are thus driven to defraud the Government by selling their stock in trade unstamped. As a remedy for this the manufacturers suggest the adoption by the Government of a license system under certain restrictions. They also think the caution notice with name of the manufacturer, and the burnt brand of the box superfluous and a very great detriment to the trade generally. The number of factory, district, and State branded on the bottom of each box should be sufficient to trace the manufacturer and detect irregularities, as well as under the present system of branding.

On motion of Mr. Boudy, of the firm of Bondy & Prochaski, the protest was unanimously adopted, and copies of it were ordered to be distributed among all the prominent dealers and manufacturers of cigars in the City for signatures. Mr. Straiton, Chairman of the committee, moved that a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to charge the officers of the Revenue Department with the necessity of looking over the revenue books of dealers in broken packages, and to more carefully scrutinize the character of small buyers of leaf tobacco, be added to the memorial prepared by the committee. This motion caused considerable discussion for a time, but, after an explanation from Mr. Straiton, was finally passed without a dissenting voice. After disposing of some routine business, the meeting then adjourned.

Mr. George Bruce yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that in the Third Internal Revenue District, which is the largest cigar-making district in the United States, the impression among cigar-makers generally is that the proposed system will never be adopted, on account of the determined stand which has been made by the trade against its adoption. He also said that the revenue tax on cigars is much more easily collected and at less expense in this district than in any other. The amount collected for taxes on cigars alone in this district for the first quarter of this year was more than $500,000, which sum exceeds by $50,000 the amount collected for the corresponding period of last year.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The Department of Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be a public concert to-morrow at Central Park, under the direction of Messrs. Dodworth and Grafulla, beginning at 4 P. M. The programme will comprise, among other pieces, the following: Overture, "La Sirene," Strauss; "William Tell," Rossini; "Feste," Weber; "Martha," Flotow, and "Les Pres St. Gervais," Lecocq.

The sixth public concert of the season will be given at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of L. Conterno. The programme will contain selections from "Aida," "Martha," "Fra Diavola," "Il Polluto," "Beatrice di Tende," "Couronnement," and "Der Sturmoogel." A special concert will also be given on Monday, the 5th inst.

PURE WATER FOR ORANGE.

The citizens of Orange are agitating the question of securing a supply of pure water for the city. At a mass-meeting Wednesday night, under the auspices of a special committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the matter, a proposition was received from Mr. Richards, agent of the Holly Water Works, who offered to put up pumping engines with a capacity of supplying 2,000,000 gallons daily, erect ninety delivery hydrants in every 500 feet, furnish nine miles of pipe, and construct two mains from the works to the city for $185,000, provided the city would furnish a suitable site for the works. The proposition was referred to a committee of citizens and the Common Council Committee for consideration.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Neat, Serviceable Boots and Shoes $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses, are cured by taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BETTS—SCOFIELD.—Wednesday, June 30, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ridge Hall, Walden, N. Y., by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, assisted by Rev. George Nixon, J. MacEwen Betts, of New-York, to Nellie C., daughter of the late Augustus F. Scofield, of Walden.

FOSTER—BICKNELL.—Thursday, July 1, 1875, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, Dr. John P. C. Foster, of New-Haven, Conn., to Josephine, daughter of Joseph I. Bicknell, of Riverdale, New-York City.

MILLER—HENDRIE.—At home, Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., assisted by Rev. James M. Buckley, Charles O. Miller to Hannie M., daughter of the late Capt. Charles Hendrie, all of Stamford, Conn.

STEVENS—MILLER.—June 29, in Providence, R. I., by Rev. Mr. Vose, John Rhinelander Stevens, of N. Y., to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., of the former city.

TAYLOR—GARDNER.—At Sharon Springs, N. Y., June 29, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, United States Ordnance, to Annie L. Gardner, daughter of John H. Gardner, of that place.

UNDERHILL—HORSFIELD.—At the residence of the bride's mother, East New-York, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. Joseph I. Elsegood, John K. Underhill, of Locust Valley, Long Island, to Catharine L. Horsfield, daughter of the late Richard T. Horsfield, M. D. No cards.

DIED.

ALLAIN.—In Paris, 28th inst., Mr. S. Allain, formerly of this City.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., June 30, Emily L., wife of Jonathan Bonnel.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay st. (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad) at 12 o'clock.

COLT.—On July 1, of diphtheria, Julia C., eldest daughter of J. B. and Julia C. Colt, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 265 Livingston st., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 3, at 4 P. M.

FREEBORN.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, Frances E. Freeborn.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of her brother, James F. Freeborn, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 2 West 47th st., on Saturday, July 3, at 10 A. M.

MOORE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, June 29, at No. 162 West 12th st., Richard Hoffman Moore, M. D., youngest son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, at 4 P. M. on Friday, July 2.

PLIMPTON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 30, 1875, Eugene Dwight, youngest son of Edwin D. and Mary L. Plimpton, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 2, at 2 P. M., at No. 238 Carroll Park.

PUFFER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 1, 1875, Capt. Alfred F. Puffer, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Friday, 2d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

PRINCE OF ORANGE LODGE, No. 16, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to assemble at the "Composite Room," Masonic Temple, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of affection to our late worthy Brother, Alfred F. Puffer, Past Secretary. STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, Master.
Chauncey W. Brown, Secretary.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, Samuel H. Rogers, in his 79th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Gilbert Travis, No. 269 Leonard st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, N. Y., on Saturday, July 3, at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN BUREN.—July 1, 1875, George, infant son of Henry and Julia Van Buren, aged 15 months, 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 404 West 29th st., at 1 o'clock, July 4, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth, and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY CRAVING food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before it only fed the worms. Many people are sick only from worms.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, and all kindred maladies.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "A PAIR OF BLUE EYES," "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," &c.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY, JULY 4, WILL CONTAIN THE CONTINUATION OF MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, ENTITLED
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTREMELY INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES, AND THE CREAM OF THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY, AS WELL AS ALL THE NEWS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, WILL BE FOUND IN THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

The Sunday Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States.

MR. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

[GENERAL ORDER.] NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

The society will meet at the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, on MONDAY, July 5, at 12 o'clock M.

Members of other State societies who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the ninety-ninth anniversary of our national independence.

The standing committee will meet at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st.
THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great sale of household furniture; also, fine assortment of office furniture.
On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at Room No. 16 New-Haven Railroad Depot, Franklin st., electric instruments, laithes, forges, batteries, brass, &c.

THE IMP DYSPEPSIA CEASES TO TORMENT those who use MILK OF MAGNESIA, a mild, pleasant, and effective remedy, which is never violent, but always decisive in its effects. There is nothing like it for relieving heartburn, flatulence, sour stomach, and headache, caused by indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

FIRE-WORKS.
The largest and best selected assortment in New-York, right above Stewart's, centre of the City.
BURNTON'S, NO. 92 4TH AV.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS.—An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE ITALIANS.

A NOVEL. By FRANCES ELLIOT, author of "Romance of Old Court Life," "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

There is a great deal in "The Italians" that is both fresh and clever. The book has the double recommendation of being entertaining and instructive. It is worth reading for its story, and it contains a series of capital pictures of Italian life and manners.—*Times, March* 26.

We have seldom read a more satisfactory book of its kind than "The Italians."—*The London Academy.*

"The Italians" is a novel which ought to earn for itself a decided place among the standard fictional literature of the day, and the author may be honestly congratulated upon a brilliant and well-merited success.—*London Morning Post.*

She has given us a novel which, whether for force and felicity of diction, skillful contrivance of plot, sketches of life, or conception of individual character, will compare favorably with any fiction of the present season; and, as we have said, there runs beneath all this an under-current of deep meaning. Thought and finish stamp the work throughout.—*London Hour.*

II.

THE CHILDHOOD OF RELIGIONS.

Embracing a simple account of the birth and growth of myths and legends. By EDWARD CLODD, F. R. A. S. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

In a little book book entitled "The Childhood of the World," which was received by the public with unlooked-for favor, an attempt was made to convey to young persons the knowledge concerning man's early condition, which has been gathered during recent years, and it is to the second part of that work, which treats of his advance from lower to higher stages of religious belief, that the present volume, which deals mainly with the expression and embodiment of that belief in certain great religions of the East, is intended to be supplemental.—*Extract from Preface.*

III.

THE DESCENT OF MAN,
AND SELECTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A. With illustrations. New edition, revised and augmented. Complete in one volume. 688 pages. Price, $3.

For our part, we find Dr. Darwin's vindication of the origin of man a far more wonderful vindication of Theism than Paley's "Natural Theology," though we do not know, so reticent is his style, whether or not he conceives it himself.—*London Spectator.*

Even the charge of Atheism, which was so violently urged against Mr. Darwin, is now rarely heard, and theologians, whose orthodoxy is unquestioned, have ventured to admit that it is possible to believe both in Christianity and the Darwinian theory at the same time.—*Citizen and Round Table.*

This theory is now indorsed by many eminent scientists, who at first combated it, including Sir Charles Lyell, probably the most learned of geologists, and even by a class of Christian divines like Dr. McCosh, who think that certain theories of cosmogony, like the nebular hypothesis and the law of evolution, may be accepted without doing violence to faith.—*Evening Bulletin.*

Either of the above sent *free by mail* to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC!—"MARCH TRIOMPHALE," Rud. Aronson, 40c.; "Sleigh-ride Galop," 50c.; "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" March, 75c.; "Firm Step" March, 30c.; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30c.; "One Hundred Years Ago," vocal march, 40c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales were made at the Exchange on Thursday, July 1:

By James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, No. 156 West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $10,250, to William Brennan.

By Samuel A. Steele, under a Supreme Court decree, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, disposed of one five-story brick tenement, with lot 23 by 81.3, by 23 by 83.5, No. 326 East Houston street, north side between Attorney and Ridge streets, for $14,500 to Mayer Schutz.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz: Sale by James M. Miller of building, with lot on East Fiftieth street, north-east corner of First avenue; also, one plot on First avenue, north of Fiftieth street, adjourned to July 15; also a sale by same auctioneer of one building with lot on Madison avenue, north of Forty-fourth street, adjourned to July 20; and sale by R. V. Harnett of one house with lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-eighth street, adjourned to July 8, and Executor's sale of the leasehold premises No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the five-story marble-front building known as the "Grand Opera-house," with plot 113.4 by 95 by 63 by 180 by 74.4 by 198 by 29 by 75, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, together with the right of entrance from Twenty-fourth street; also, a similar sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 154 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, a similar sale, Charles Knox, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25.9 by 52.4 by 78 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JULY 1.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front, house with lot, No. 156 West 47th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 16.8 by 100.4 ... $10,250

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 five-story brick tenement with lot, No. 326 East Houston st., n. s., between Attorney and Ridge sts., lot 23x81.3x23x83.5 ... 14,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 30.

Barclay st., (No. 30,) 25x100; Rector, &c., of Christ's P. E. Church, to C. H. Lilienthal, (leasehold,) 21 years, per year ... $1,250
Same property; C. H. Lilienthal to W. P. Mix, unexpired term of lease ... 20,000
Same property; W. P. Mix to Susannah P., wife of C. H. Lilienthal ... 20,000
Barclay st., s. s., 73.6 ft. w. of Church st., 08x102.3; C. H. Lilienthal to W. P. Mix ... 500
Same property; W. P. Mix to Susannah, wife of C. H. Lilienthal ... 500
Barclay st., (No. 32,) 25x100; C. H. Lilienthal to W. P. Mix ... 40,000
Same property; W. P. Mix to Susannah, wife of C. H. Lilienthal ... 40,000
Broadway, e. s., (Nos. 112 and 114,) 37.6x94; W. G. Fargo (President) to J. W. Simpson ... 300,000
Division st., (No. 15,) 12.6x—; H. and M. Kurzman to G. J. Leslie ... 13,000
Division st., (No. 17,) 12.6x—; G. J. Leslie to H. and M. Kurzman ... 13,000
9th st., s. s., 102.4¾ ft. e. of University place, 25x93.11; Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor to Executors of Harriet Hendricks, 21 years, per year ... 500
9th st., s. s, 277.4 ft. e. of University place, 25x93.11; Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor to Administrator of W. C. Green, 21 years, per year ... 500
22d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; F. Valerino to L. Valerino ... 150
59th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100.5; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to Mary P. Higgins ... 60,000
66th st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; J. Smith to J. J. Smith ... 3,500
94th st., s. s., 11.8 ft. w. of Madison av., 76.8x102.2; S. F., Kate S., and Sophia P. Bonsell to B. A. Willis ... 1,100
111th st., n. s., 201.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; Victoria, wife of M. H. Chambers, to Margaret J. McKeachnie ... 15,000
147th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 75x100; S. Purdy to C. L. Roeder and Amelia, his wife ... 5,000
Madison av., w. s., (No. 126,) 19x95; W. Sinclair, Referee, to E. Herrick ... 27,950
2d av., s. e. corner 101st st., 100.11x100; T. J. McCahill and R. L. Fowler to M. Kane ... 9,550
9th av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Walnut st., 50x100, Twenty-third Ward; E. Stratton to Virginia T., wife of G. Billin ... 400
11th av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 65th st., 75 3x100; H. Wilson to Mary A., wife of H. Smallen ... 13,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, BLOCKS OF LOTS suitable for low cost dwellings, at about $300 per lot; the whole left on mortgage if improved, and with builder's loan if desired. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO MANUFACTORIES AND REFINERIES.—For sale, blocks of lots with water front for sale low; all may be left on mortgage if improved. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE—135TH ST., NORTH NEW-YORK, A three-story French-roof brick basement sub-cellar house. For particulars, apply to
WM. H. HART, No. 413 West 18th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, 200 feet from Central Park. F. C., No. 92 6th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS:
ADJOINING THE
PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
325 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON RIVER.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York,
Will sell at auction, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,
A HANDSOME
RESIDENCE
ON THE BLUFFS.
TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL FINE BUILDING
SITES.

Also a number of
ELIGIBLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
PLOTS

In the park, adjoining the hotel, and on the immediate Palisade front.

The location of this property is without doubt the most picturesque in the vicinity of New-York. A perpendicular elevation of from three to four hundred feet above the river affords magnificent and extended views, entirely overlooking the City of New-York and fifty miles of the surrounding country.

An unusual opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

Illustrated maps and passage tickets now ready.

Steamer Pleasant Valley will leave foot of Canal st., North River, at 1 o'clock, stopping at 24th st. at 1:10.

Full particulars to be had of the auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.,
(Equitable Building,) New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the great demand for tickets for the sail at Englewood Cliffs, on the Palisades, on SATURDAY, arrangements have been made to take such as can go at an earlier hour in the day by steamer ALEXIS, leaving Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison st., 9:30 A. M. The special tickets for the steamer PLEASANT VALLEY good for this trip.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situated in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in good neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, only twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of JAMES L PARSHALL, Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM CARS AND BOATS—To let or for sale large house, twenty-six rooms, handsomely and newly furnished throughout; gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnaces, ranges, &c.; also a cottage and stable; nice grounds; fruit garden, and shade in abundance; suitable for a large family, boarding house, or young ladies' seminary; will be rented for season, year, or term of years at a very low rent. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., or to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS—A country seat on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, fully furnished with exception of silver; perfectly healthy, free from chills and fever, pure spring water in house, fruits of all kinds, large garden with variety of vegetables, pasturage for cow, gardener's cottage, stabling for four horses, and all that is required for a pleasant country home; twenty acres of land in pleasure grounds, unequaled in beauty; possession given on short notice. Address Post-office Box No. 21, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A PERFECT COUNTRY home, one hour in New-Jersey; twelve trains daily; lawn, shade, fruit, &c.; from July until April 22, 1876, at the very low price of $600. Inquire of OWNER, No. 229 East 18th st., New-York.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET. A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, fifteen rooms, and all modern conveniences, corner of West 10th and 4th sts. Inquire at 176 West 10th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORE TO LET—AT NO. 120 CHERRY ST.; entirely new and well suited for a drug store. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. Call at Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO TRAVEL with a party or family, or with one to any part of Europe; is a highly respectable lady of marked intelligence, and understands all kinds of merchandise; speaks English fluently. Call or address Dame de Companie, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as good plain cook; both willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 194 10th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL as good chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse and care of children, and to be generally useful; for City or country; for small wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART, YOUNG, active girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is a good plain sewer; with good references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do up-stairs work or house-work in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 534 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good references. Call at No. 490 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as a good family cook; meats, game, fish, fowl, pastries, &c.; gets up nice made dishes; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; highly respectable; willing and obliging; well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-worker.—By an American Protestant young woman; highly recommended as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; or would do general house-work and make herself useful; willing and obliging, sober, honest, neat, and tidy; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 28d st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A RELIABLE young woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, PLEASANT FRENCH WOMAN speaking English; is neat in appearance and very orderly in her kitchen; wages reasonable; City preferred, but would go a short distance in the country. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two excellent Danish girls; for City or country; have good reference; understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a willing, capable girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and neat servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young neat girl, who has been in her last place six years; she can be most highly recommended; is a plain cook and good laundress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home in the country; cooking, &c.; is willing and obliging; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 220 East 57th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; no objection to assist in washing; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 407 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, boning, larding, pastries, and cream; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 106 Spring st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands French and American cooking, pastries, desserts of every description; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COOK JUST DISENGAGED; UNDERstands soups, pastry, and prepared dishes; good City reference; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 218 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO DOES NOT want to leave the City, and will take moderate wages, but no washing; has the best of City reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as good plain cook; is smart and capable, and can do her work well; understands all branches of work; American or English family preferred; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 238 East 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN WITH three years' reference; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home in the country; cooking, &c.; is willing and obliging; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as good cook, excellent washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, or the general house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY REspect, with or without a kitchen-maid; can do all kinds of fine cooking, and is an excellent baker; references the best. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 407 East 16th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 135 East 35th st., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; City or country; best City references; no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Call at No. 318 East 27th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED COOK, AND to wash and iron, in a private family; City or country; is a quiet, obliging woman, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would attend to a few new customers now at her establishment, as most of her old ones have gone to the country; best reference. First floor, No. 638 6th av., near 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker engagements by day or week; country no objection; all the latest styles; white dresses of every description; reference. Address M. F., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; good reference. Address R. T., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American woman; thoroughly understands dress-making; will also take charge of children; good reference. Call at No. 60 West 26th st., near 6th av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTANT, YOUNG, INtelligent nursery governess of domestic refinement; American born, with eight years' references; is of active habits and fond of children; willing to make herself useful; can take charge of a baby if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant person, for young misses' or nursery governess; is well instructed in the French language; and has four years' references at present employer's; is a beautiful seamstress, and willing and obliging. Call or address at 1,233 Broadway, French Office; Bongrand.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AND take charge of one or two children, by an educated middle-aged English woman. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, &c., for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WHO IS a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AGED 22, with reference, to do general work; good cook and laundress; makes bread, etc.; city or country; no objection to a large family if a steady home. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work in a small family. Inquire at No. 27 Pitt st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 309 East 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; lately landed. Call at 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID who cuts, fits, dress-makes, and dresses hair perfectly; either in City or country, or will go to Europe; best of references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A NORTH GERMAN person as lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English and French; dresses hair well; also good dress-maker; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laces, French fluting, &c.; also, gentlemen's linens; best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 199 3d av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 87 10th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE person as maid and seamstress; competent to take charge of an invalid lady; willing to travel for the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 323 6th av., hair store.

MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE NORTH of Germany girl; is a tasteful trimmer; very amiable and obliging; would not object to assist or take charge of growing children. Call at No. 602 6th av., corner 35th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR INFANT'S Nurse.—By a competent French girl, speaking English; has three years' references, and can operate on several machines; City or country. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby or see to growing children; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; or would see after one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring the basement bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of older children and sew; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDed, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 27 Pitt st., in the basement.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, CAPAble American girl; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse, chamber-maid, or waitress; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS nurse, or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as nurse. Call between the hours of 2 and 4, until Monday, at No. 432 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; would like to go in the country; references. Call for two days at 762 2d av.; ring top bell.

STEWARDESS.—ON STEAMER, OR ANY VESsel; is willing and obliging; can furnish good references. Address M. A. G., No. 326 Pearl st.

STORE OR LINEN ROOM IN HOTEL.—BY A respectable American Protestant woman, who is competent to fill either position; is an energetic, trustworthy woman, who will work for the interest of her employer; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine and is a very neat hand-sewer; no objection to assist with chamber-work or make herself otherwise useful; is a good ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A CUTTER AND FITTER of family clothing; perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; $1 25 per day; no objection to country; sixteen years' reference. Call at 26 East 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR as Lady's Maid.—Fully competent. Call at present employer's, No. 139 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Scotch Protestant as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with children or travel to Europe or other parts with a family. Can be seen for two days at 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator and seamstress; would like work in families; terms low; understands different machines. Address M. H., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands cutting, fitting, operating on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to country. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., all the week.

WAITRESS, NURSE, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a most highly recommended Scotch Protestant young girl, capable in any capacity; is very neat, willing, and respectful. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—WILL ASSIST IN CHAMBER-WORK or washing. Call at present employer's, No. 139 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, and would assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, No. 20 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 36th st., for three days.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress or nurse, and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 58 West 40th st.

WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a young American girl, as waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; City or country; no objection to assist with chamber-work. Call on or address for two days A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, INDUSTRIOUS, reliable, temperate, Protestant married man, of good character, in the country; willing to be useful every way. Address for one week, John, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A MAN WHO CAN FURNISH THE best City references; City or country. Address Cornelius E. Piguion, No. 415 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is a steady, sober man, willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful, stylish driver; an excellent groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate, will be highly recommended in every particular; willing and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable, No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT; will make himself generally useful; understands gardening if required; will be highly recommended. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address N. K., Box No. 263, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; has eleven years best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., care of E. A. Packer, No. 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; has over twenty years' best City reference. Call on or address D. Wright, harness-maker, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; three years' best City reference. Call or address at Bridges' livery-stable, 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom, City or country, with best of reference. Address J. O., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COACHman and gardener; is a good groom; six years' reference from last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (single;) understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to the country; good reference. Call on or address F. R., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; good reference. Address for three days Coachman, No. 47 West 30th st., private stable.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, aged thirty-two years, lately over, who is experienced in green-house culture, hot and cold graperies, out-door flowers, vegetable gardening landscaping, laying out new grounds, &c.; best old country recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Swede aged twenty; best references for competency and character; takes proper care of horses, drive, milk, work in garden; wages small. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every department, and can furnish best of City references; would not object to go to any part of the country. Address J. B. D., BOX NO. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; wages no object; needs work; satisfactory reference given. Address P. L., Box No. 235 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCHMAN; understands nurseries, lawns, shrubbery, &c.; was for some years under gardener at Duke of Buccleuch's at Dalkeith Palace, Scotland; has excellent references. Address W., Box No. 385 Post Office.

GROOM.—BY AN EXCELLENT GROOM, IN A private family; can take care of road horses; will make himself generally useful; best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSE-TRAINER AND GROOM.—BY AN English Protestant, aged twenty-four years, who has had five years' experience in a riding school in London; good recommendations. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who is a perfect waiter or butler; about two years' reference from present employer; is sober, honest, and an excellent servant. Seen or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SWISS man; single; first-class references. Address Louis, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference; easily suited in wages for Summer. Address B. A., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

A.—SHIRT BUTTONERS WANTED; ALSO operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine.
JOHN C. MARNI, No. 538 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER AND WIFE, without children; man must be a good vegetable gardener, and understand the care of horses; wife must understand general house-work, and be a good washer and ironer; family small. Address E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family; a permanent situation to the right kind. Address E. F. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, English or colored, man and wife, as waiter and cook, and where a good quiet home may be secured. Apply at No. 77 Madison av.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, A strong, healthy girl to go to the country; eight hours from the City; must be a good seamstress; with reference. Apply at No. 31 West 39th st., before noon.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

New-York and Yonkers Fire Ins. Co.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per cent., payable July 1.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT HAWLEY, Penn., pursuant to public notice, June 15, 1875, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
JOHN EWEN, ISAAC L. PLATT,
WILLIAM R. GRIFFITH, CHARLES MORGAN,
JONATHAN THORNE, JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE L. BROWN, GEORGE A. HOYT,
and E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, officers were elected as follows: JOHN EWEN, Esq., President; GEORGE A. HOYT, Esq., Vice-President; EDWIN H. MEAD, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY V. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an **Election for Directors** of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes, Asher Taylor,
William K. Thorn, John T. B. Maxwell,
Daniel B. Pierson, Elisha Brooks,
John W. Amerman, Charles A. Peck,
Samuel Raynor, George H. Peck,
Rufus L. Todd, J. B. Brown,
John H. Morris, Silas Davis,
Friend P. Fitts, Sigourney W. Fay,
L. G. Woodhouse, Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Joseph S. Lowrey, Stephen R. Lesher,
James M. Shaw, Adon Smith,
C. S. Van Norden, Aaron Hardman,
C. C. Hastings.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, **Officers** were elected as follows:
R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.
Assets ------ **$417,500 00.**
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital ... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up ... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

DEFAULTED
RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will hereafter be made, and the interest coupons paid. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportional ... shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & Co., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

$115,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for five years, on property worth four times the amount, at a low valuation, at seven per cent. Apply to SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys and Counselors, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875 ... 417,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS FROM BONDS OF THE following Railroads, Cities, Counties, &c., are payable on July 1 at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1st and 2d Mortgages and Construction Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad, 7 3-10 per cents.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, Gold.
Indianapolis City, Ind.
Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds.
Wheeling City, West Va., Compromise Bonds.
Terre Haute City, Ind.
Scioto County, Ohio, 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Town of Danville, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works, Gold.
Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company.
And
Louisiana State NEW Consolidated Bonds.
Also, the following Dividends on Stocks:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Special Guaranteed.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed, on the 6th inst.
On and after July 6 a dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid on the stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1875. P. NOTMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due 1st July, 1875, from bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is payable on and after July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York, June 23, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on the 1st July prox., will be paid at this office.
GEORGE P. FITCH.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on the 10th day of July, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 1st proximo, and reopened on the 11th.

Dividends hereafter will be paid quarterly.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past-due coupons, and those due July 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Bonds of Virginia bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given; also, the interest due July 1, 1874, on the Second Series Consols and old Unfunded Bonds collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. WM. S. HOOK, Treasurer. Jacksonville, Ill., July, 1875.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 25, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of SEVEN per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of all tax, July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st proximo.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JULY 1, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, maturing July 1, will be paid by R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 2 Exchange court.
R. T. WILSON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared, and will be credited DEPOSITORS July 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and the three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not called for will remain as a DEPOSIT, drawing interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, (the time limited by law,) will be entitled to interest from July 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons.
All due JULY 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to stockholders on and after July 1 prox.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, maturing July 1, will be paid, in gold, at the National City Bank.
WILLIAM M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD, maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid by the Gallatin National Bank. The Six per Cent. coupons of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad will be paid by R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 2 Exchange court.
R. T. WILSON, President.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
No. 204 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
E. B. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. will be paid July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 2 proximo.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.—The coupons due July 1, 1875, on the bonds of the above company, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st.
T. W. PEIRCE, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE CANNELTON COAL COMPANY, of West Virginia due July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO. on and after that date.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of the Treasurer, No. 4 Broad st.

COUPONS CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILroad Company, due July 1, 1875. Payable at American Exchange National Bank.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DE ZAVALA, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry De Zavala, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of July, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Jy2-1aw3wF* Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKMAN and JAMES A. WOTTON, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 3,795.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William H. Buckman, one of the said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of July, 1875.
jy2—1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND S. PERRIN and ISAAC A. HANCE, bankrupts.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York the 2d day of July, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of the said Register at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of July, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in Section 5,093, Revised Statutes of the United States Title Bankruptcy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARES B. ROUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,144.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles B. Rouss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 27th day of May, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 25th day of June, A. D., 1875.
JOHN J. MORRIS, Assignee,
No. 465 Broome st., New-York City.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for all kinds of goods in separate compartments of all sizes; insurance effected at the lowest possible rates; furniture trucks always on hand. Principal office No. 384 3d av., branch office No. 4 East 22d st., or No. 1,284 Broadway.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE.—DEWEY & SON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York, established 1863, sell pure Champagne; quarts $12, pints $14 per case; single bottles, as samples, quarts $1, pints 50 cents, half pints 25 cents. Also, still Wines at lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA...WED., July 7 | ALGERIA...WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14 | SCYTHIA...WED., July 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........July 3 | MOSEL..........July 17
NECKAR..........July 10 | DONAU..........July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..........Saturday, July 3
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, July 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

Owing to detention, the steamer HUNTSVILLE will not leave before Saturday, July 3, at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, Agent, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13
CUBA..........Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES..........July 10
ATLAS..........July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS..........July 14
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

COLON..........July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, TROY, AND SARATOGA.

Special trips by CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS to accommodate the increased travel on 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, at 6 o'clock steamer THOMAS POWELL.

SUNDAY EVENING, July 4, at 6 o'clock, steamer THOMAS POWELL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 5, at 8 o'clock (instead of 6 P. M.,) steamer SUNNYSIDE.

Excursion tickets New-York to Albany or Troy and return, $2; good on either boat to go and return. Excursion to Saratoga and return, $4; good thirty days.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 3d......6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 4th......8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 3d......7:00 P. M.
Monday, 5th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 4th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th......6:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th......4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....10:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 7th. 11:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th. 12:00 M.	Friday, 9th......7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th......1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th. 1:30 P. M.	

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia, 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.—Until further notice, trains will be run as follows between NEW-YORK AND SOUTH AMBOY:

Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 6:05, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M., stopping at Elizabethport, Elizabeth av., Bayway, East Rahway, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. F. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No.* 3,567.

A PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE.—Private family will sell their magnificent 7¼-octave, four round-cornered rosewood pianoforte, used six months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, box for shipping, bill of sale, and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City.

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU

Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.

E. TOURJEE, Manager, Music Hall, Boston.

S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st., Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

AUCTION SALES.

S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CLOTHING STORE.—TUESDAY, July 6, at 11 o'clock, No. 93 Chatham st., the entire stock of said place, consisting of a large assortment of coats, vests, pants, &c. Also, store fixtures, &c. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JOSEPH WOLF, Assignee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn., (The scene of the recent great ice gorge in the picturesque Delaware Valley.)

A popular family resort, within five hours' travel of New-York. Unsurpassable scenery; wonderful waterfalls and freaks of nature; cool mountain air; bathing; boating on the river; trout streams; lovely walks and drives. Conveyances meet trains at Port Jervis and at "Delaware Water Gap." Terms, $10 per week; $2 50 per day. Write for a circular.

P. F. FULMER, M. D., Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL,

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND.

NOW OPEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

C. BANTA, formerly of the old Astor, and late of Florida House, St. Augustine, is connected with the above Hotel. Trains on Long Island Railroad to Siossett and by steamer Sappho from Pier No. 27 East River, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d st. at 3:45 P. M.

O. E. AUSTIN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SEA SHORE CRAIG COTTAGE, EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

This house, under its well-known management, is now open for the reception of guests; fine ocean view; facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; table supplied with the best the market affords; terms moderate. For particulars, address

Mrs. M. E. MERRILL, Box No. 482, Gloucester, Mass.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARmansville, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open. Fronts the water. Splendid view; near depot and boat-landing. Gas; Croton water on every floor. Forty-five minutes from Wall st. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av. Boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

OSCAWANA LAKE HOUSE—AMONG THE mountains, eight miles from Peekskill; good fishing, splendid boating, no mosquitoes, and good board; terms moderate. Address A. LEE, Peekskill, N. Y. Refers to J. F. McCoy, Ferry st.; W. H. Dunning, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open for guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—TOWER COTTAGE, ONE door east of Metropolitan Hotel, Ocean av., being rented by a Philadelphian, is prepared to let rooms, with good board; also stabling. Apply on premises, or No. 51 West 36th st.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of Hudson, ten minutes below West Point Academy; delightful location. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, N. Y. Also, a furnished cottage to let.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open. Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

BOARD AT BAY VIEW COTTAGE, BRIDGEhampton Station, Long Island Railroad; near Post Office, churches, the ocean and bay.

HENRY R. HALSEY, Watermills, Long Island.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Now open to guests; a first-class family boarding-house, directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Address as above.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS.—Two hours Erie Railway. OLIVER CROMWELL.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, N. J., will be open for boarders from the 25th of June, at moderate prices. LAWRENCE H. HUNT, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Situated on the Sound, one mile from depot; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Mrs. K. M. CREAGH.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.—ADdress Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or Box 463 Orange Post Office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF ABOUT FOUR PERSONS CAN be accommodated with first-class board and rooms; Summer and Winter if desired; no other boarders; house large and commodious; vegetables, fruits, and milk raised on the place; half mile from the shore, three-quarters of a mile from either Port Richmond or West Brighton, on Division av.; accommodation for horses and carriages. Address Box No. 78 Port Richmond, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE ELEgantly situated at the base of a mountain in the town of Cornwall, near Short Cut Station, Mountainville and Newburg Branch, Salisbury, Erie Railway; abundance of milk and fruit; terms reasonable. Address W. T. WARD, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AND VERY DESIRAble accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from July 1, at Morristown, N. J.; no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address C. G. HAZELTINE.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, near boat and depot; twenty-eight trains; situation and surroundings very pleasant. Address L. O., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONLY FIFTY additional Summer boarders at Kingston; healthy; scenery unsurpassed; steamers Mary Powell, Baldwin, and Cornell direct; $8 to $10 weekly. Apply to WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—NO MOSquitoes, no chills; superior country board for $6 per week. Parties desiring a comfortable home for the Summer will please address, RAYMOND HOPKINS, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-HOUSE, not a boarding-house, for a lady and five children, (one to twelve years old.) Address Post Office Box No. 5,566 New-York.

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—PERFECTLY healthful; no chills or mosquitoes; terms moderate. For particulars apply to L., 171 Washington st.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices, 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant second floor. Also, third and fourth floor rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices. References exchanged.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Large square room and parlor floor, en suite or separate; splendidly furnished; neatly kept; Summer prices.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE bath, to let, near Union Club, to a gentleman, without meals. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WIDOW WOMAN WITH ONE CHILD desires a young lady to board; good, quiet, and comfortable home; reference exchanged. Call at No. 1,129 2d av., first floor, front.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Beautiful rooms, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway, with or without private table, at Summer prices. No. 206.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board; second floor; en suite or singly; private table if required.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, handsomely furnished, from $2 to $10 a week; board in immediate neighborhood.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

FURNISHED HALL ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 638 6th av.; first floor; $2 and $2 50.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.

GEORGE H. SEARS, Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.

EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.

MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.

ADAM T. SACKETT, Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.

GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.

CHARLES H. HOUSLEY, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, New-York, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.

JOHN F. TROW, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.

JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.

H. D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES

ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A FIRST-CLASS PARK PHAETON, LINED in Morocco, City made; one barouche, made by Lawrence; one dog-cart, turn-out seat, Brewster make; one six-seat curtain Rockaway, to be sold low. ED. MURPHY, Carriage-maker, No. 225 Greene st. Will take a horse in exchange for carriage.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

WANTED—A SMALL PONY, NOT OVER TWELVE hands high, with or without phaeton and harness. Address A. B. G., Box No. 1,623 Post Office.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st.

TO BE SOLD LOW.—TWO FINE CARRIAGE teams; one would do for fancy truck or coupé; sold separately at No. 107 West 39th st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING A LARGE INVOICE OF NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

DRESS GOODS, LACES, &c.

2 CASES OF EXTRA FINE PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLIN, THE LATEST PARIS DESIGNS AND COLORS.

1 CASE PRINTED JACONETS, VERY FINE.

1 CASE DARK BLUE CAMBRICS, CHOICE QUALITY.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PARIS NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES.

1,000 PIECES PRINTED CAMBRICS at **6 1-4c.** per yard.

1,000 PIECES, yard wide, PRINTED CAMBRICS, at **10c.** per yard.

2,000 PIECES, yard wide, PRINTED CAMBRICS, at **12 1-2c.** per yard. GREAT BARGAINS.

1 CASE OF ELEGANT LACE GOODS, consisting of SACQUES, TABLIERS, FICHUS, BARBES, SETS, &c.

1 CASE OF LLAMA LACE ARTICLES, VERY HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

1 CASE OF LADIES' TIES, VERY BEAUTIFUL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAWN DRESSES at **$3 50** each, up.

LINEN DRESSES from **$5** each, up.

LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THEIR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

WITH THE LATEST PARIS and LONDON NOVELTIES IN EVERY VARIETY.

AND THEY WILL OFFER AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

CERTAIN PORTIONS of their stock, to close prior to their semi-annual inventory. Those in pursuit BARGAINS WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING German, English, and French, brilliant performer of classic and modern music, desires an engagement as teacher; no objection to country; teaches after Rubinstein's method. Address Kl., care of Mr. Christern, No. 77 University place.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &C.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FLAGS AND BUNTING

FOR SALE BY

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

NO. 109 DUANE ST.

FIRE	**Parties Desiring to Celebrate**	WORKS
FIRE	JULY 4TH,	WORKS
FIRE	IN A BRILLIANT AND SAFE MANNER	WORKS
FIRE	always use the	WORKS
FIRE	OLD RELIABLE, EXTRA LARGE	WORKS

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,

FIRE	DETWILLER, STREET & CO.,	WORKS
FIRE	MANUFACTURERS,	WORKS
FIRE	No. 9 DEY ST., New-York.	WORKS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 5 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF H. S. LEAVITT & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. S. LEAVITT,
H. Y. LEAVITT,
E. LEAVITT, JR.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, Government and other securities, under the firm and name of LEAVITT & LAWSON, at No. 51 Exchange place.

H. Y. LEAVITT, (member New-York Stock Exchange,)
WM. S. LAWSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of H. J. BAKER & BRO. expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by Mr. Henry J. Baker and Mr. Conrad Braker, Jr., at No. 215 Pearl st., and they alone will sign in liquidation.

HENRY J. BAKER,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
FRANKLIN WILEY,
GEORGE B. FORRESTER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of H. J. BAKER & BRO. under the same firm name, at the same place, No. 215 Pearl st.

HENRY J. BAKER,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875. GEORGE B. FORRESTER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the name of DUNBAR & JACKSON, agents, will be continued from this date by the undersigned in his own name. He will sign in liquidation of the accounts of the old concern.

JOS. A. DUNBAR.

THE FIRM OF G. L. SMITH & CO. ceases to exist from this date.

C. G. SMITH,
T. C. MILLARD.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1875.

T. C. MILLARD & CO. continue the business at No. 450 Broome st.

NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, MR. GEORGE ALFRED BRADLEY will sign the name of our firm by procuration.

J. L. PHIPPS & CO.

No. 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

No. 128 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of McKEEVER & ARNOLD, for the purpose of transacting an importing and general commission business.

J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER,
CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted in a manufacturing business, for which liberal terms will be made, and a salaried position secured, if desired by the party; no replies will be noticed except from principals who give name and address to CIVIS, Box No. 141 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 2, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Alphonso and Estrella"..........Schubert
POLKA MAZURKA, "Devil's Darning Needle" } Strauss
POLKA SCHNELL, "Forever." }
RHAPSODIE, Evening..........Raff
HUNGARIAN DANCES..........Brahms
VORSPIEL, "Lorely"..........Max Bruch
OVERTURE, "Oberon"..........Weber
LARGHETTO, Symphony No. 2, in D, op. 36...Beethoven
BALLET MUSIC, "Romeo and Juliet"..........Gounod
INTRODUCTION, NUPTIAL CHORUS, MARCH TEMPO, } Third act "Lohengrin". Wagner
OVERTURE, "William Tell"..........Rossini
WEDDING MARCH, from the drama "The Wedding of Nefasa"..........Soedermann
AMARYLLIS, air composed by King Louis XIII....Ghys
WALTZ, "Thousand and One Night"..........Strauss
GALOP, "L'Adieu"..........W. G. Dietrich

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

And

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,

MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN

Is now open to the public. It comprises a choice selection of tropical plants never before seen in this country, such as Australian tree ferns, African tree palms and a large and extensive variety of rare and valuable plants well worthy the attention of botanists, as well as other cultivated people of this country.

Open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Opposite Academy of Music, East 14th st. Grand matinée, with music Saturday afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE

COMPANY AT ROBINSON HALL.

Coolest and best ventilated theatre in New-York.

Seventh week and immense success of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene Troupe. First appearance of LA FAMILLE TROUILLE. NOUVEAUTES CLAUDACHONS AVEC GRAND CAN-CAN PARISIENNE.

Grand Centennial Matinée at 2, on MONDAY, July 5, 1875. Popular prices 25c., 50c. $1. Boxes, $8, $10.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES, MONMOUTH PARK.

COMMENCE SATURDAY, July 3, and continue July 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 17.

Boats leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M., and the PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves foot of Murray st., at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8, North River, at 11 A. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S FAMOUS

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

☞ The superb floating palace leaves her pier, foot of Murray st., North River, and the foot of 23d st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON on delightful trips to popular points.

GILMORE'S BAND.

MADRIGAL BOYS.

MOZART GLEE CLUB.

CHIMES OF BELLS.

With a Cabinet Organ and Grand Piano, provide a MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT on every excursion. Refreshments of a choice kind at reasonable rates always to be had.

FARE, (round trip, children half-price,) ONE DOLLAR.

THIS (Friday,) July 2, to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, leaving at 3 o'clock from 23d st., and 3:30 from foot of Murray st.

SATURDAY to the LONG BRANCH RACES.

SUNDAY—FOURTH OF JULY—To New-Haven. (Gala trip.) FARE—ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

A.—GRAND 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY EX-CURSIONS to Newburg on board the magnificent steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN LYNCH, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Leaves as follows each day: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30; and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. The Long Branch being the only regular Sunday morning boat, and also the only first-class steamer that will go up the Hudson on the 5th of July, excursionists will find it to their advantage to take only the Long Branch, as they receive the benefit of the early sail in the morning, affording abundance of time at all the different landings, and returning to New-York at 6:30. A grand brass band will be in attendance. Fare for the excursion, $1.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The largest and finest steamer in the world,

BRISTOL,

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

will make a delightful excursion up the Hudson River

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

HALL'S BOSTON BRASS AND STRING BAND will be on board. Refreshments at moderate rates.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., at 9:30 A. M.; foot of 24th st., North River, at 10 sharp.

TICKETS, for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, AND GLENWOOD,

LANDING AT COLLEGE POINT AND WHITESTONE, ON MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) New-York, at 8:35; South 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 8:45, and foot of 33d st., East River, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Returning to the City at about 6 o'clock P. M.

MUSIC ON BOARD.

EXCURSIONS UP THE EAST RIVER AND SOUND.

THOMAS P. WAY,

JULY 5,

Will leave Barclay st., North River, at 8 A. M., for Sea Cliff, touching at Grand st., 33d st., East River, and Whitestone. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., and New-York for Sea Cliff at 6 P. M.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge for berths.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steamer CHRYSTENAH will leave 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M. and Harrison Street Pier at 11 o'clock. Returning about 3:30 P. M. Fare, 75 cents. Dinner provided on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FIFTH OF JULY, MONDAY.—GRAND EXCURsion to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side. Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE, and ALEXIS will leave foot of Canal st., North River, promptly during the day at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d and 34th sts. ten minutes later. Fare 30c. for the round trip.

TO CHARTER OR FOR SALE—TWO SMALL side-wheel steamers, OSSEO and WATER LILY, for daily excursions or for sale. Apply to Capt. BULLOCK, on either of the boats, at Morris' Landing, Harlem River, above High Bridge, or by letter to Capt. S. BULLOCK, care of L. G. Morris, Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & R. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN RESUME THEIR SEATS.

SHARP AND EXCITING SESSION—FITZ JOHN PORTER CALLED TO ACCOUNT—THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXES—THE HARLEM FLATS AGAIN—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS—REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY—NEW MAINS PROPOSED—APPROPRIATION OF THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AN ARMORY FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—THE DOG ORDINANCE DEFEATED—FUTILE ATTEMPT TO CENSURE THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

For the first time in three weeks the Republican Aldermen who were declared in contempt by their Democratic colleagues, resumed their places in the Board yesterday. Early in the day Mr. Purroy informed two of the number, Messrs. Simonson and Deane, that resolutions would be introduced rescinding the action of the Democratic majority by which they had been disqualified, the only condition being that the preamble should recite that every member should vote upon questions unless excused. Mr. Purroy and other Tammany Aldermen, however, subsequently refused to approve of such resolutions unless they were submitted by Mr. Southworth, a Republican, so as to place him in the position of censuring his friends. The proposition was rejected, but all the Republican members attended the meeting except Messrs. Howland and Billings, who are said to be absent from the City.

After the roll was called, Alderman Gilon submitted several preambles and resolutions, reciting that under section 6 of the charter of 1873 the Common Council is empowered to make rules for its government; that one of the rules provides that members of the board shall vote upon all questions, unless excused; that Messrs. Vance, Billings, Deane, Howland, Morris, Robinson, and Simonson had violated that rule: that they had neglected to purge themselves of contempt, but "that the majority of the board, for the purpose of facilitating and preventing the obstruction of matters of vital importance to the interests of our citizens, declare that the members so placed in contempt be and they are hereby purged of such contempt," &c.

Alderman Gilon, in supporting his resolution, said that the board had sustained its own dignity by its action in regard to the members who had violated one of its rules.

Alderman Purroy agreed with the preambles, but he felt assured that the resolution was a complete back-down, [laughter,] and he would therefore vote against it.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted, and the names of the Republican members were subsequently called, when votes were taken upon various questions.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to report to the board by what authority he advertised for proposals for building sewers on Eighth avenue, when the Common Council had refused to order these sewers, and that he be directed to withhold all bids received for such work until further orders from the board. This resolution was lost, the Democratic members voting in the negative.

Alderman Gross submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Mayor to appoint a commission of three persons, of whom Tax Commissioner Andrews shall be one, to attend the meetings of the State Board for the Equalization of Taxes, so as to protect the interests of the City. The resolution referred to the report of the Tax Commissioners, published in Thursday's TIMES, in relation to taxation in this City.

Alderman Morris moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested to furnish an opinion whether assessments can be levied upon property for filling in the Harlem flats, there being no appropriation for the same.

Alderman Purroy moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Law Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Alderman Morris—We have a great opinion of the ability of the Law Committee. We concede that they are equal to Evarts and Charles O'Conor, [laughter,] but we have a Corporation Counsel, who is paid by the City to give opinions.

After some further remarks the matter was laid over.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Morris requesting the Mayor to inform the Board whether he had sent the answer of the Fire Commissioners to the charges made against them by the Commissioners of Accounts, to the Board, in connection with copies of the papers he had sent to the Governor. This resolution was lost.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting a voluminous document from Commissioner Fitz John Porter in regard to laying new water mains down town and in the annexed district. The communication states:

"The work asked to be concurred in by the Common Council comprises an increased supply of water, and its delivery at higher elevations in all parts of the City, and its distribution in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. This increased service will permit many of the private force pumps to be dispensed with, and especially in the lower part of the City—it will enable the use of fire hose directly attached to the hydrants, and carried to the upper stories of many buildings without the aid of steam power. Before the consumption outgrew the capacity of the old Croton main system, Croton water reached a much greater height than at present; its absence on the upper floors has long been felt, and owners of property and fire insurance companies in the lower part of the City have had reason to believe that, under the appropriation of last session, the water supply would be restored at least to its former height. The annual premium on insurance risks below Fifty-ninth street is over $7,000,000, the largest portion of which is on property below Canal street, where the means of extinguishing fires are most demanded; and so insecure have the companies felt by the absence of a reasonable supply of water, that I am informed of an intention to increase the rates in certain parts of the City if the means of extinguishing fires are not increased. Certainly, increased facilities for the delivery of water will add to the security of property against fires, and should prevent an increase of the rate of insurance, if they do not cause a reduction. Increased distribution of Croton water will add to the revenue of the City. The demand for water above the first stories in the higher portions of the City has been very great and urgent, and, for sanitary purposes alone, should be gratified at the earliest day. The 48-inch pipe to be laid in Eighty-sixth street to First avenue is designed to supply water both north and south through First, Second, Third, and Lexington avenues, thus relieving the 20-inch pipe now giving water to all the district east of Fourth avenue, and permitting it to carry water into the lower wards. It is the intention of the department thus to have each district into which the City is divided amply supplied for ordinary purposes, independent of adjacent districts, yet to have all pipes connected, that, in case of fire, the whole supply can be thrown wherever desired. Already the demand for water in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has become very urgent, and cisterns have to be filled from fire hydrants. In the upper wards of the City the dependence upon cisterns and wells is becoming more and more precarious: and as these parts become more settled, the demand for Croton water will become imperative. Indeed, I think the wells, often in cities a fruitful cause of disease, should be dispensed with by law as rapidly as possible. The work proposed to be done this season also involves the replacing of many old valves, which, from long service, are becoming unreliable. Lately a large part of the City was for some hours deprived of water by the inability of an employe to turn a rusty valve. The supply of the sizes of pipe and the numbers of valves wanted is exhausted, or nearly so. The appropriations for this year cannot be made available with concurrence in the recommendation of this department by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor. Up to the act of May 28, 1875, the responsibility for the water supply in this City—on which depend its health, its manufactures, and, largely, the supply of its commerce—has rested in the Department of Public Works, which has not failed, when in its power, to meet its responsibilities. Now the responsibility devolves upon the Common Council, until restored to this department by the approval, sanctioned by the Mayor, of the recommendations made on the 9th inst. Unless the Common Council sanctions the recommendation, no part of the appropriation for this year can be made available, and all work of this kind must cease till means are provided."

In referring to the water supply, the communication says:

"The area of land which drains into the Croton River, above the Croton dam, which supplies the water to this City, is about 340 square miles, which, according to the record of rain-fall, will give an average daily supply of water from rain alone throughout the year of about 300,000,000 gallons.

	Gallons.
The Croton Lake, (the sedimentary basin of the water supply,) at the head of the aqueduct leading to this City, covers about 400 acres and has a storage capacity (above a level that will allow the delivery daily of 35,000,000 gallons) of about	500,000,000
The new reservoir in Central Park	1,000,000,000
The old reservoir in Central Park	150,000,000
Distributing reservoir on Fifth avenue	20,000,000
Total	1,670,000,000

It is manifest that, if the rains were frequent and evenly distributed throughout the year, there would be a large and constant supply of water—but the long droughts of Summer and Autumn, and occasionally the severe cold of Winter, so reduce the quantity of water running in the river as to be inadequate to supply the daily needs of the City. Necessity has therefore compelled the resort to storage reservoirs, the system of which had been commenced at Boyd's Corner, as early as 1866, which reservoirs are filled during the wet season and drawn from during the dry season.

NATURAL RESERVOIRS.

The lakes, the waters of which are available in case of necessity, are:

	Gallons.
Lake Gleneida, 182 acres, drawn down 3 feet, will supply	168,000,000
Lake Gilead, 122 acres, drawn down 12 feet, will supply	396,000,000
Lake Mahopac, 603 acres, drawn down 3 feet, will supply	584,000,000
Lake Kirk, 101 acres, drawn down 20 feet, will supply	528,000,000
Lake Barrett, 70 acres, drawn down 10 feet, will supply	198,000,000
Lake China, 50 acres, drawn down 10 feet, will supply	132,000,000
Total supply from lakes	2,006,000,000

ARTIFICIAL RESERVOIRS.

	Gallons.
Reservoir, Boyd's Corner, (finished)	2,700,000,000
New reservoir on middle branch of Croton River, (unfinished)	4,000,000,000

PRESENT SUPPLY OF STORAGE WATER.

	Gallons.
Distributing Reservoir	20,000,000
Old reservoir in Central Park	150,000,000
New reservoir in Central Park	1,000,000,000
Croton Lake above present necessary height of water in aqueduct to supply the City	100,000,000
Reservoir at Boyd's Corner	2,700,000,000
Natural lakes	2,000,000,000
Total	5,970,000,000

The new reservoir on the middle branch of Croton river, when completed, will supply 4,000,000,000 gallons.

The daily consumption of water has been steadily increasing, year by year, as follows:

	Gallons.
Average daily consumption in 1870	85,000,000
Average daily consumption in 1871	87,000,000
Average daily consumption in 1872	90,000,000
Average daily consumption in 1873	100,000,000
Average daily consumption in 1874	102,000,000
Average for five months of 1875	107,000,000

The aqueduct is now used very nearly to its full capacity, and with the growth of the City, and the increased facilities for distributing water at higher elevations, the rate of consumption and waste will, no doubt, be proportionally greater each year, and soon the demand for water will exceed the capacity of the present Aqueduct to deliver, and the City will be stinted in supply.

A year with the drought that occurred in 1870, with the consumption of the present time, would require a storage capacity of 4,023,200,000 gallons.

A table, made up from the records of this department, showing the number of days in each year, since 1868, during which the direct flow of the Croton River did not furnish a full supply of water for the City, is next given. In 1869, careful husbanding of the water in the City reservoirs alone saved a large part of the City from water famine. In 1870, prudent forethought saved the City from stint, and secured an abundant supply from the natural lakes and ponds. In 1873, over one-thirteenth of the year's supply was drawn from three of the lakes and from Boyd's Corner Reservoir; and this draft was during the dry season, and when the daily consumption was 100,000,000 gallons. In 1874, with a daily consumption of 102,000,000 gallons, one lake, and Boyd's Corner Reservoir supplied one-nineteenth of the year's consumption. In 1875, up to June 5, the daily consumption has averaged 107,000,000 gallons. At that date the Croton Lake was unusually low, and the reserve supply was running into it. Since that date the draft has been very great, and the indications are of a dry season.

The Chief Engineer very justly says, that "it is evident that, in spite of all the restrictions that can be brought to bear against the waste of water, it will be necessary to build an additional aqueduct from Croton River to Harlem River."

An abundance of water for the City's wants for many years can be had in the Croton Valley, by establishing storage reservoirs, for which the Croton and its branches offer many admirable sites. But to increase the supply of water to any considerable extent involves the construction of a new aqueduct, and I think no time should be lost in obtaining all the requisite data to locate it."

The communication was accompanied by the following resolution, which Commissioner Fitz John Porter desired to have passed by the Board:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to complete the storage reservoirs and their appurtenances, now under construction, in Putnam County, and also to protect, maintain, and perpetuate the right to draw water from the natural lakes in Putnam County, which have heretofore been used, to assist in maintaining a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York; and also to make such surveys and examinations as he may deem necessary to make intelligible reports to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, in reference to procuring a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York.

Alderman Morris said that Commissioner Porter should be called upon to state what his plans are and how much the work would cost. The amount asked, he believed, was $500,000, but he had heard on reliable authority that $182,000 was to the credit of the Commissioner's Department on June 15. Why, then, did he not proceed with the work?

Alderman Purroy said there was no proof that Commissioner Porter had such a balance to his credit. He then called up the following resolution, which he said would give the Commissioner power to proceed with the work.

Resolved, That in pursuance of chapter 477, section 2, laws of 1875, the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to lay such water pipes, mains, and fixtures as have been ordered or may be ordered by the Common Council to be laid, and such other pipes, mains, and fixtures as he may deem necessary, to extend and enlarge the distribution of Croton water through the City of New-York, including the two new Wards, and to furnish a sufficient supply thereof to the institutions in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, located on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Randall's Island, and in laying mains necessary to deliver said water at higher levels and in greater quantities.

The whole matter was then laid over until the next meeting.

A communication was received through the Mayor from the Park Department requesting the board to pass an ordinance authorizing them to proceed with the work of repairing Central bridge in the annexed district. It was laid over. Another communication was received from Commissioner Porter in relation to the grade of the Eastern boulevard, and was ordered on file.

The Committee on County Affairs recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the erection of a suitable building for an armory and drill-rooms for the use and occupation for military purposes of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York, be and the same is hereby authorized; and the plot of ground or lands belonging to the City of New-York, bounded by and situated between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, in the City of New-York, be and the same hereby is designated as the lands to be used for such purposes, and on which said building is to be erected. And the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby directed, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 223, of the Laws of 1875, to appropriate the sum of $350,000, for the purpose of erecting said building on the premises above designated.

Alderman Morris said that however much he would like the Seventh Regiment to have an armory he was not disposed to vote for an appropriation of $350,000 without due information.

Alderman Vance thought it would be well to defer the matter until the law on the subject was examined.

Alderman McCarthy said he understood that they could not take action upon the subject after that day.

The resolution was then carried by a vote of 15 to 4.

Alderman Shandly presented the dog ordinance, which was adopted last year, for re-enactment. The motion elicited a good deal of merriment.

Alderman Blessing said that the ordinance had made a school for thieves, and had done a good deal of harm.

Alderman Gross—I have no sympathy with the canine sex, [laughter,] but I think that muzzling makes dogs worse.

Alderman Lysaght said some of the dog-catchers were in the Penitentiary. [Laughter.]

Alderman McCarthy—What will you do with the dogs then?

Alderman Lysaght—Put them into the Harlem Flats. [Laughter.]

Alderman Shandley—I have been a Police Justice, and I know that there are about twenty-five applications made daily during the Summer months for authority to kill dogs that have bitten persons. I am, therefore, in favor of the resolution.

Despite this statement the resolution was lost by a vote of 10 to 9.

Alderman Purroy moved that the resolution approved April 16, 1875, directing the Controller to execute and deliver a lease of a building at the north-east corner of King's Bridge road and College avenue, owned by John B. Haskin, be amended by striking therefrom the word "Controller" in the first line of said resolution and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Clerk of the Common Council."

The resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 5—the authority of three-fourths of the Board, or seventeen, being necessary to authorize an expenditure of money. The Republican members voted against it. A few minutes later Alderman Purroy offered a resolution censuring them, as follows:

Resolved, That while the majority of this board allowed their deep regard for the public interest to induce them to rescind the resolutions placing in contempt the members who contumaciously refused to perform their duty and vote upon a question properly before the board, they cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing their strong condemnation of the perverse and obstinate course of the members, which, if persisted in, would result in the complete stoppage of public business and seriously affect the interests of the City.

When the resolution was read Alderman Simonson remarked, "This is an insult to us. It is shameful."

Alderman Purroy said that the members who were in contempt had, after they were admitted back, obstructed the public business.

Alderman Gilon (Democrat) felt assured that if Mr. Purroy had carefully considered his resolution he would not have offered it.

A vote was then taken and the resolution was lost, two members only being in the affirmative.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting a report of the Commissioners of Accounts in relation to the business transacted in the Finance Department for the year ending December, 1874, including a statement of the bonded debt, &c. The facts in the document have been previously published. It was ordered to be printed in the *City Record*.

The Board then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Controller has issued his monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn upon the City Treasury. The total amount of warrants for all purposes from Jan. 1 to June 30 was $26,073,687 37. Stocks to the amount of $20,781,700 were issued during the same period in pursuance of special laws. The City debt on June 30 was $129,218,306 87.

It is said that the Controller has declined to issue warrants for the salaries of the Permit Bureau in the Mayor's Office, on the ground that the charter makes it a branch of the Finance Department.

Mr. A. B. Caldwell, who was removed from a clerkship in the Tax Receiver's Bureau by Controller Green, entered upon his duties yesterday as book-keeper in the *City Record* Office. The Mayor caused the removal of Mr. William R. Wosson to make a place for him.

THE BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Supervisors yesterday leave was granted to Edward Cooper to construct a draw-bridge from Maspeth avenue to Hulst Island in Newtown Creek. A glue factory is to be erected on Hulst Island by Mr. Cooper. After $500 had been appropriated to purchase cross-bars for twenty-nine windows in Raymond Street Jail the board adjourned until the first Tuesday in August. This adjournment will probably prevent the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher case from receiving any additional pay.

TILTON-BEECHER JURORS.

THEY ANNOUNCE THEIR INABILITY TO AGREE.

JUDGE NEILSON SENDS THEM BACK TO DELIBERATE FURTHER—THEY RETIRE FOR ANOTHER NIGHT—THE CAUSES OF THEIR DISAGREEMENT QUESTIONS OF FACT, NOT OF LAW—ONE JURYMAN WHO HOPES THAT THERE MAY BE AN AGREEMENT.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Spaulding rushed into court with a communication from the jury, and Judge Neilson at once ordered the counsel to be notified. When questioned as to the nature of the document his Honor declined to make its contents public, further than to say that it was of no particular importance. Counsel were slow in arriving, most of them being at Justice Riley's court; but at 11:30 the jury, who had probably grown impatient at the delay, sent in another communication to Judge Neilson. The case which his Honor had been trying was finished by that time, and he was in his private room. He immediately came out and sent officers off in all directions. The news spread like wildfire that the jury was coming in, and at 11:45 there was a simultaneous rush into the court-room. Messrs. Beach and Morris arrived soon after noon and Mr. Evarts at 12:23. They passed at once into the Judge's private room, where Messrs. Shearman, Hill, Abbott, Pearsall, and Tracy and Judge Neilson already were, and a long consultation was had in relation to what mention, if any, his Honor should make to the jury in regard to the recent developments in the Loader-Price matter.

The crowd had meantime been constantly augmenting until the floor was packed to its utmost capacity. At 1:31 the jurors marched in and took their seats. Some of them carried valises, and all were attired for leaving. With the exception of Mr. Jeffrey, they bore the marks of an exceedingly wearisome time. Judge Neilson made a request for perfect silence, which was instantly obeyed, and Clerk Mallison called the roll. When all had answered to their names Judge Neilson addressed them.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, I learn from a communication I received that you don't agree as yet upon a verdict.

The Foreman—No, Sir.

The Court—And is the difference between you a matter of fact or some legal matter in respect to which I could help you?

The Foreman—There are several points. I think, Sir, it is impossible for this jury to agree. I regret it very much. That is my opinion, and it is the opinion of the jury, all except one. He would yet like to hold out longer, but I think it is without any hope.

Judge Neilson—Are the points to which you refer matters of fact or of law?

The Foreman—Facts.

The Court—Yes, Sir. You will perceive, gentlemen, the embarrassment the court is under in a trial occupying several months before a jury of great apparent devotion and promptness in the discharge of their duty, and in attending to the evidence, and the evidence fully, very fully discussed by counsel, then given to the jury, and, although this is the sixth or seventh day that you have been out, I received to-day the first suggestion from the jury that they are not likely to agree, or cannot agree. With the consent of counsel I should have put myself in communication with the jury before by way of inquiry whether you were likely to agree, except for my own conviction, concurred in by some of the counsel, that it was not proper to interrupt the jury when in the midst of their deliberations, and when they make no request of the court. My own impression was that you in your place had the right to remain and continue your inquiries without intrusion even from the court until you requested assistance. As to papers sent up to you, why, I think you understand I could not send anything up without the consent of counsel on both sides, but I believe all that you requested in that respect was finally supplied, and we have waited with great respect and confidence, believing that a jury thus continuing their deliberations without making inquiries of the court were doing all that could be done toward an agreement, and not doubting your ability to agree, because the ability to agree often depends on the disposition or indisposition to agree. Of course, without quoting the counsel or assuming to know what they would say if they were at liberty to speak on the subject, I assume that, in the view and estimate of all of us, and of all persons connected with the case, however remotely, the wish is very strong that there should be an agreement—that there should be a verdict. The mere humiliation on the part of the court, so far as I represent it, to spend some months without getting a verdict one way or the other, I shall pass over; still, there is a deeper interest than that, one affecting the public, one affecting the parties, so that, perhaps, it would be difficult to find any case where an agreement by the jury would be so desirable or imperative, if I might apply that word. In our embarrassment, while you have been silently at your work, various considerations have been pressed upon our attention and the attention of the counsel, and, perhaps, there is one subject to which I may refer without at all reflecting upon your intelligence, or having you suppose that on my part I infer that you needed any instruction whatever. Attention has been called to the fact that after the argument and before the charge, some papers were handed up to me, understood, and I think stated here, to be an application to receive further evidence, and during the evening I examined those papers, as it was assumed I would, and the next morning denied that application. It was very informal, the counsel were not heard, even the subject matter of the proposed evidence was not stated in your hearing as it was stated to me, nor stated to the counsel for the defendant, and I thought proper to deny that application and assumed from that moment the jury would forget the circumstance that a jury sworn to decide according to the evidence actually before them would not allow themselves for a moment to remember that there had been some suggestion about putting in any more evidence. And yet the minds of many have been disturbed upon that subject as if by possibility there might be lingering in the minds of some of your number some thought that there had been further evidence and application for its submission. I would like to feel, gentlemen, that it is not so. I would like also to feel that you do not take it ill that I call your attention to the subject. Of course it is a matter that you ought not to think of or remember. It is not before you, although it came up incidentally in the form I have suggested. I think I may assume that you have not allowed yourselves to think of it.

The Foreman—No Sir; it has not been mentioned in the jury-room, to my knowledge.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. Now, would it be suitable or convenient, gentlemen, to state to me some question that savors of a question of law upon which I can instruct you, or is it a matter of fact?

The Foreman—It is a question of fact. It is a question of veracity of witnesses on which we don't agree, your Honor, and I would say I think there is no possibility of an agreement by this jury. I have come to that conclusion very reluctantly. I have done all I could with the rest of the jury; we have worked very hard to compare our views of the evidence, and it can't be done. If we were here one month, in my opinion, we can't come any nearer to it than we are to-day.

Judge Neilson—You speak for all the jury in that matter?

The Foreman—I speak for the whole of them except one.

Judge Neilson—And from this one I have received a note this morning. He thinks that further examination of the testimony ought to be made, and I am disposed myself to feel that very strongly. Whether you seem to think that by further examination of the testimony you might possibly get over some of the difficulty that you have, Gentlemen of the Jury, will you—appreciating what I have said as to the importance of the case, and also remembering, what very often occurs in courts, that a jury is sometimes requested to return to their deliberations after they have announced that they cannot agree, so that this proceeding is not peculiar at all—will you, carrying the sympathies and good wishes of the court with you, retire to your rooms, give this subject further consideration, and communicate with me at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. In your consideration of the subject I assume you will take it up as brethren and try it you cannot see in the volume of testimony before you something to obviate the trouble.

The Foreman—Shall this be a written communication to your Honor?

Judge Neilson—Send in the fact and I will send for you.

The Foreman—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to the audience)—Keep your seats while the jury retire.

The jury then retired.

Judge Neilson, on being questioned, said that the juryman to whom he alluded as having a hope of agreement was Mr. Taylor. Many of the audience remained around the Court-house during the interval, and the corridors were blocked by an immense multitude.

Judge Neilson entered the court at 4:30 and announced an adjournment until this morning. Amid great silence he said:

"I came in simply to say, out of regard to your patience and discomfort, that upon due consideration and reflection, and acting upon my own judgment, and without any aid from other quarters, that my conclusion is not to call the jury in to-day, and I will say to the reporters, that it may be understood, when they are called in, the arrangement to give an hour's notice will be observed. That is all."

There was a report that the jury stood eleven to one in favor of Mr. Beecher, and this was telegraphed to the Stock and Gold Exchange in this City. The statement could not be traced, however, to any reliable source. The jury sent the following communication to Judge Neilson yesterday:

May it please the Court: We think there is no possibility of our agreeing on a verdict, and we respectfully ask to be discharged.

CHESTER CARPENTER,	A. R. CASE,
GRIFFIN B. HALSTEAD,	EDWARD WHELAN,
HENRY THYER,	WILLIAM T. JEFFREY,
GEORGE HULL,	JOHN McMURN,
CHRISTOPHER FITTER,	WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
SAMUEL FLATE,	

Juryman Taylor submitted the following note:

May it please the Court: I don't think we ought to be discharged just yet.

We are still discussing the evidence, and I think we could profitably stay out longer. JOHN F. TAYLOR.

THE TRIAL OF LOADER.

The trial of Joseph Loader, the alleged perjurer, was continued yesterday, before Justice Riley, in the Third District Police Court. He was confronted by his accuser, Col. Henry W. Feecher, and by Price, the accomplice, who has retracted his story under oath. Mr. Joseph M. Pearsall was the first witness examined. He was examined by Assistant District Attorney Snell, and testified that he was employed in the office of Morris & Pearsall; Loader and Price were in the office on the afternoon of June 15, 1875; as a notary public, he swore them to the statements they had both made; Price's statement was taken down by Mr. Moulton, who was present; witness kept Price with him one night, by Judge Morris' instructions, to keep him from the interviewers.

A *Herald* reporter testified that he had sought Loader by instructions, and had obtained from him the information published, although Loader was at first reluctant to answer questions. He obtained information both from Loader and from Price by "treating" them.

Francis E. Dana was the next witness. He objected to repeating what Loader had told him, as it was partially confidential, but as he admitted having told it to several persons, Justice Riley told him to answer the questions put. Loader had repeated to witness the substance of the affidavits afterward made, and witness had told Judge Morris.

Walter J. Scott, a law clerk in the office of Morris & Pearsall, testified that he wrote a portion of Loader's affidavit at Gen. Pryor's dictation and that Mr. Moulton wrote the rest. Gen. Pryor had warned Loader to stop if he had any doubt about what he was saying, as it was a serious matter. Loader replied that he did not come of his own accord, but that he was telling just what he knew. The case was then adjourned to July 7 and the prisoner and Price remanded to jail without bail.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

A RECEPTION TO BE TENDERED TO THEM ON THEIR RETURN—A MUNIFICENT DONATION FROM MR. A. T. STEWART.

A party of gentlemen formerly composing the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, assembled at the head-quarters of the former body, No. 99 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon, at the call of Col. George W. Wingate. There were present Major Gen. Shaler, Inspector General Woodward, Gen. Knox, Gen. McMahon, Messrs. Alford and Judd. An informal organization was effected, and Col. Wingate took the chair. The object of the meeting, he said, was to take action toward recognizing, in a suitable manner, the great achievement of the American Team in the recent international match. As the Joint Committee had adjourned *sine die* at their last meeting on Friday, June 4, nothing was done further than to offer some general suggestions as to what might be accomplished. Col. Wingate suggested that a committee be appointed to proceed by a small steamer down the bay to greet the team on its arrival. A parade by the National Guard was also suggested, but Gen. Shaler said he could not reasonably order a parade of his division as none of the several regiments had signified their wish to parade on that occasion. He thought a banquet and a testimonial to each member of the team would be sufficient, as the return of the team would be uncertain and it would be an arduous undertaking to assemble the various organizations at short notice. It was decided to request the Vice President of the Amateur Rifle Club to call a meeting of the Executive Committee on next Tuesday, at which time the monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held, and a new joint committee will be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a reception. During last Spring, when the team was practicing at Creedmoor, Mr. A. T. Stewart chanced to occupy the same car with Gen. Shaler on a train en route for Creedmoor. The conversation turned upon the forthcoming international match, and Mr. Stewart remarked to Gen. Shaler that he had donated $500 toward defraying the expenses of the team to Ireland, and "if they won the match" he would contribute an additional sum of $500 toward giving them a reception. Col. Wingate recently reminded Mr. Stewart of his promise, and yesterday received the following letter from Judge Hilton, Mr. Stewart's Private Secretary, in reference to the matter:

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

My Dear Col. Wingate:

Mr. A. T. Stewart made the statement you allude to, and, under all the circumstances, is too happy in carrying it out by increasing his subscription $500. He sends his warmest congratulations on the brilliant result of the friendly contest.

Truly yours, HENRY HILTON.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD OF HEALTH—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The new Brooklyn Board of Health, consisting of Alderman O'Reilly, acting President of the Board of Aldermen, Daniel D. Briggs, President of the Board of Police and Excise, and Dr. Andrew Otterson, Health Officer, organized yesterday by electing Dr. Otterson permanent President of the Board. Drs. Conkling and Hutchison, the retiring Commissioners, explained the workings of the Department to the gentlemen composing the new board. After the election of Dr. Otterson, Alderman O'Reilly called attention to the fact that the removal of dead animals, offal, and garbage required the immediate attention of the board, and a resolution was passed authorizing the President to make a temporary contract for the removal of garbage, night-soil, &c. The board then proceeded to make the following removals: Dr. Watt, Register of Vital Statistics; Dr. Hall, Sanitary Inspector, Capt. Doty, clerk in the Complaint Department, and Charles Halliday, clerk in the Sanitary Superintendent's office. All these removals were made purely for the purpose of making way for the political followers of the new Commissioners. Appointments were made as follows: Dr. William C. Otterson, Sanitary Inspector; John O'Conor, Clerk to the Complaint Department; John Murphy, clerk, and Joseph Irwin, clerk in the Sanitary Superintendent's office. On motion of Alderman O'Reilly it was resolved to conduct the department under the present sanitary ordinances. Before the adjournment of the board, Dr. Holly was instructed to temporarily perform the duties of Register of Vital Statistics. A crowd of politicians thronged the corridors at Police Head-quarters yesterday in the expectation that the new Commissioners would meet and make a large number of changes in the department. The new Commissioners did not, however, organize. To-day they hold their first meeting, but it is said no changes will be made until next week. The candidates for positions in the department are numerous, but as "Boss" McLaughlin has not published his list nothing definite can be stated in reference to the appointments. Whether the charter confers on the Commissioners the power to remove the Superintendent of Police is a question which has not yet been settled. In the opinion of many lawyers it is not in the power of the Commissioners to remove the Superintendent or any of the lesser officers of the Police force except for cause. Numerous changes will be made in the clerical force of the department.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS.

SEIZURE OF $11,000 WORTH OF JEWELS BY SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT—A GERMAN MERCHANT FROM PERU THE IMPORTER.

An important seizure of diamond jewelry was made yesterday by Capt. Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Custom-house, associated with Col. Frank E. Howe. Some days ago it was reported to Capt. Brackett that a German had been offering to sell a lot of diamond jewelry in Maiden lane and John street at prices that led to the belief that it had been smuggled. After careful investigation, Capt. Brackett discovered that the man who had been attempting to sell the jewels was a German by the name of F. E. Brinkmann, who had arrived in this City on the 12th ult. on the steamer Colon, from Aspinwall. After some search, this person was found at No. 203 East Sixteenth street, where he had taken lodgings, and a valuable lot of jewelry which had not passed the through Custom-house was found in his possession. He said that he had been residing in the city of Lima, Peru, for some four or five years, and had been acting as the agent of a Canadian sewing-machine company. He had an invoice of the jewelry which he exhibited to Capt. Bracket, in which he claimed that the true value of the property was expressed. Following is a statement of the weights and value of the stones as set down in his invoice: One solitaire, weighing 13 2-16 carats, $1,750; one solitaire, 7½ carats, $1,150; one solitaire, 9 2-16 carats, $1,050; one solitaire, 8 carats, $800; one solitaire, 6 carats, $600; one solitaire, 5 carats, $500; one necklace, the stones weighing in the aggregate, 10½ carats, $1,025; one pair ear-rings, 10 carats, $1,020 Total, $7,845, foreign value in gold. Reduced to currency this sum amounts to $9,178, to which the duty, amounting to twenty-five per cent., must be added to arrive at the value of the invoice placed in New-York, which will make a total value of $11,482 50. The diamonds are now in the seizure room at the Custom-house, and the proper steps will be taken by the authorities for their condemnation under the law.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Baron von Schwarz-Senborn and wife left the City yesterday by the steamer Russia for Europe.

John Murphy, aged fifteen, of No. 212 Elizabeth street, shot himself through the left hand while playing with a pistol yesterday.

All excursion tickets sold by the Erie Railway Company on July 2, 3, and 4, will be good for the return trip on the 6th.

Mr. H. H. Shoot will address the three-hundredth meeting of the Liberal Club this evening, upon "The Present Condition of Women."

The show-window of O. Nickerson's gentlemen's furnishing store was broken on Wednesday night by thieves and $30 worth of property stolen.

The apartments of Augustus Grafmered, at No. 635 First avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday, and robbed of $200 worth of clothing.

Edward O'Brien, of No. 99 Baxter street, had his right hand severely lacerated by the bursting of a ginger-ale bottle in a mineral water establishment yesterday.

Edward Murphy, aged twenty-nine, of No. 208 West Thirty-fifth street, fell from his coach at Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue yesterday, and received serious injuries.

An unknown man of about thirty, with light hair and mustache and dressed in dark clothes, was found drowned at the foot of Sixth street, East River, yesterday.

A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, consisting of about 200 officers and men, all told, will leave this evening by the Erie Railway, en route for Omaha.

The body of Patrick Burns, drowned on June 27 while bathing in the North River at the foot of Sixty-second street, was found at the foot of Sixtieth street yesterday morning and taken to the Morgue.

William Held, aged twelve years, of No. 50 Rivington street, who, while out rowing in a small boat on the 25th ultimo, was run down by the tug-boat Echo, died yesterday from the injuries received.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty-eight years, was found drowned at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue. A handkerchief marked F. W. Kayera was found on the body.

The Labor Bureau at Castle Garden was taken charge of yesterday by officers paid by the Irish and German Emigration Societies, with the consent of the Commissioners of Emigration, they having discontinued the bureau on account of lack of funds.

Following are the foreign mails dispatched from the New-York Post Office yesterday: Per steam-ship Herder, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, 31,000 letters and 58 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship City of New-York, 3,160 letters and two bags of newspapers.

The Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, has extended a unanimous call to Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., to become its Pastor. The church has purchased lots on Adelphi street, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, and hope to have their new house of worship erected and paid for by the time Dr. Simmons is through with his centennial engagement.

The Children's Aid Society gave the inmates of the Girls' Lodging House, at No. 27 St. Marks Place, an entertainment last evening. Singing and instrumental music by several ladies, with recitations by the girls, and games of various kinds, filled the hours from 7 till 10 o'clock, when ice-cream, strawberries, and cake were served. There were about forty present. This closed the entertainments for the season.

Every Thursday during the last few weeks an advertisement has appeared to the effect that "The Committee on Organization will meet at head-quarters at 8:30 o'clock, prompt." Neither the place of meeting nor the politics of the "committee" was mentioned. It has been ascertained that the meetings are at present of a private character; that the committee claims to be Republican; is opposed to "the Custom-house clique"; favors reform measures, and intends soon to publish its platform of principles and programme of action.

During its trip to the Atlantic Ocean yesterday, the steamer Plymouth Rock successfully touched the new wharf on the beach in front of the East End Hotel, Long Branch, Gilmore's band playing meanwhile the air, "On the Beach at Long Branch." As the vessel steamed along in front of the various hotels, the cannons were fired, and the chimes rung, hundreds of people flocking to the shore to salute and welcome her. As she passed the Continental Hotel, a salute was fired from a cannon on the lawn. The new wharf, when completed, will enable vessels to land passengers there, thus obviating the necessity of an hour's ride by rail.

BROOKLYN.

Valentine Kipp, aged seventy, of No. 181 Twenty-first street, South Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing himself into the Gowanus Canal. What induced Kipp to take his life is not known.

A raft, 25 feet by 40, drifted into the dock at the foot of North Fifth street yesterday. Attached to the raft was a flat-bottom boat having the name "Willie" painted in yellow letters on its stern.

Peter Coffee, who died on Wednesday at the age of ninety-nine years, will be buried from No. 70 Lafayette avenue on Friday, July 20. Mr. Coffee was pilot of the Nassau, the first steam ferry boat that crossed the East River. He was also a friend and associate of Robert Fulton.

LONG ISLAND.

Surveyors are now busily engaged in surveying for the extension of the Southern Railroad from Patchogue to Moriches.

The new inlet to the Great South Bay at Atlanticville, which was cut through about the 18th of March last, is now completely closed up. Another effort will be made next Winter to establish communication with the outer ocean at some other point.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. Michael Tynan, William Ludlow, John Ball, Winfield Robinson, James Weir, S. C. Hall, and James Mollen, the Stapleton team, will shoot a rifle match at Cedar Grove, for a gold badge, on Monday next, with Remington rifles—500 yards range.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police Commissioners of Jersey City estimate their expenses for the ensuing year at $407,076 15.

The Paterson Board of Underwriters unanimously resolved yesterday in favor of a reorganization of the Fire Department on the paid system. The Board of Trade will meet to-morrow to consider the water supply.

An old gentleman named Janeway was run over and instantly killed at Bergen Point yesterday afternoon by a Central Railroad train. He started to cross the track in front of a locomotive, when he was struck by a train going in the opposite direction.

Rev. A. H. Cudo, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, has tendered his resignation, but the church has refused to accept it, and has appointed a committee to wait on him to try and persuade him to reconsider his determination. Mr. Cudo has received a call from the South Baptist Church of Boston.

John McCambridge, residing on Manhattan avenue, Jersey City Heights, was awakened on Wednesday night by hearing footsteps in his room. He gave an alarm, and the interloper ran down the stairs and out of the front door. Mr. McCambridge and his father started in pursuit, and on reaching the street Officer Ferris, of the Third Precinct, joined in the chase. After a long run the officer captured the burglar, and took him to the Third Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as George Lee. He was committed for trial.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN EXILES.

The steamship Rotterdam, of the Rotterdam line, which arrived on Wednesday, brought a number of German ecclesiastics and others who had been driven out of the territory of the German Empire by the operation of the Falk law. Among them are twelve Roman Catholic priests, sixty ecclesiastical students, and fifteen females of different religious orders. The exiles were very warmly received upon their arrival, many German citizens going to the dock to welcome them. During the night they were entertained by their friends, and yesterday evening the greater number of them, about 100 in all, started for Teutopolis, Ill., via the Erie Railway, where they expect to find an asylum in the Catholic religious institutions in that city.

JOHN KELLY ASSAULTED IN BROADWAY.

As Mr. John Kelly, the Tammany leader, and Mr. John Kennedy, of No. 202 East Fifty-sixth street, were walking down Broadway yesterday morning to their respective places of business, two men approached them, and when about passing, the more powerful of the two said, "There goes John Kelly, and I have a mind to put a head on him." Mr. Kelly, seeing that the man meant what he said, put himself on the defensive, and his companion, Mr. Kennedy, called a policeman. Capt. Walsh, who was passing in a Broadway omnibus at the moment, saw the occurrence, and, jumping out, ran to Mr. Kelly's assistance. On seeing the Police the men fled, but the one who used the threatening language was caught by Capt. Walsh. He described himself as George Ballard, of No. 444 East Fourteenth street. It is said he is an ex-Policeman, having been dismissed from the force, and that he was employed as a laborer by the Dock Department until Wednesday, when he resigned. He was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday and denied that he meant to assault Mr. Kelly. He was held in $300 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

THE MAYOR FORMALLY FILLS THE POSITIONS CREATED BY THE HUSTED BILL—RECEPTION OF THE APPOINTMENTS—RECORD OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Several petitions, signed by prominent citizens, were presented on June 19 to Mayor Wickham, asking him to appoint five Commissioners under the provisions of the Husted Rapid Transit bill, which empowered the Mayor to appoint such a commission to determine the route and plan of a steam railway or railways, whenever it should appear, by the application of fifty respectable householders or tax-payers, verified on oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court, that there was need of such undertaking. Besides these petitions the Mayor has received many hints and recommendations with regard to the gentlemen who should be appointed on the commission which had thus been legally petitioned for. He, however, took his time over the matter, and did not signify whether he had any preferences until Wednesday, when, as published in THE TIMES of yesterday, it appeared beyond doubt that he intended to select Joseph Seligman, Lewis B. Brown, C. H. Delamater, Jordan L. Mott, and Abel Dennison from the large list recommended to him. He, however, did not act finally in his choice until yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, when he came to the conclusion to make these gentlemen, with exception of Mr. Dennison, for whom he substituted Mr. C. J. Canda, Commissioners. Therefore, Mayor Wickham prepared the following form of appointment, signed and sealed it, and had it mailed to the Secretary of State's office, where it will be filed, as well as in the County Clerk's office here.

It appearing by the application made to me on the 19th day of June, 1875, by fifty reputable householders and taxpayers of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, verified on oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court, that there is need in said City and County of steam railway or railways for the transportation of passengers, mails, and freight, and thirty days not having expired since said application; now, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in counties of the State," passed May 18, 1875, three-fifths being present, I, William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby appoint the following five persons, residents of said City and County, to be Commissioners under and in pursuance of the provisions of said act, namely: Joseph Seligman, No. 26 West Thirty-fourth street; Lewis B. Brown, No. 257 West Forty-fifth street; Cornelius H. Delamater, No. 424 West Twentieth street; Jordan L. Mott, Harlem, near One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and C. J. Canda, No. 208 West Fourteenth street.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, the 1st day of July, 1875.

[Seal.] WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

After the perfecting of this document by the Mayor it was sent as above declared, and nothing further was done in the matter yesterday, because most of the appointees were out of town, and the notices of their selection can as well be served upon them to-day. On receipt of the same they will have nine days to reflect on the propriety of accepting or declining the new office now tendered to them. Before the close of July 10 they must qualify, be sworn in and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as prescribed by the act. Then they will organize and proceed to examine plans laid before them, and select which in their judgment will best meet the requirements of Rapid Transit.

In the petitions presented to the Mayor, four lines of railway were recommended as being positively necessary. It was thought advisable to connect the New-York Elevated Railroad with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Forty-second street; also to extend the line to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and to connect with other roads wherever it might be thought proper so to do. With none of these projects or recommendations are the new Commissioners expected or believed to be in accord. They are chosen it is said, rather for their freedom from any personal bias, and for their public spirited disinterestedness, than for favoring any scheme or railway. They are well-known men. Joseph Seligman is a banker, whose counting-house is at No. 21 Broad street. He is in the neighborhood of fifty years old, was born in Bavaria, educated at Erlangen, and came to this country in 1837. He was first employed as Cashier in a coal office, and next he was a silk importer. He started the present banking firm of Seligman Brothers in 1862. He is a member of the Union League, and President of the Hebrew Benevolent Union. Cornelius H. Delamater is the proprietor of the Delamater Iron Works at the foot of West Thirteenth street, and has gained much notice as the constructor of the thirty Spanish gun-boats fitted here to cruise near Cuba, and operate against the insurgents on that island a few years ago. Lewis B. Brown is one of the best known real estate operators in this City. His connection with the early transactions in Long Branch real estate was detailed at length in THE TIMES not a great while ago. Just now he is reputed to be interested in a great deal of property up town. Jordan L. Mott is about forty-six years old, a New-Yorker, a graduate of the New-York University, and President of the Mott Iron Works Association at Mott Haven. He has been identified with iron foundries and the trade generally ever since he went into business. He, it is thought, is likely to accept the appointment of Rapid Transit Commissioner. C. J. Canda is a young man, comparatively speaking. He is one of the Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge; has been largely interested with W. B. Ogden in Western railroads, and with W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, in iron mines, works, and railroads. He, too, will accept in all probability.

Some of these gentlemen or their relatives were called on by TIMES reporters yesterday before the Mayor appointed them; but none of them or their friends professed to expect or believe that they had or would be selected to fill the office of Rapid Transit Commissioner. They had no project or purpose, and except Mr. Mott, appeared to be totally in the dark touching their views or probable selection. On this point Mayor Wickham was more communicative. He talked freely as to his reasons for choosing these gentlemen from the mass of nominations sent to him. In the first place, he said, none of them was an engineer, a lawyer, or of a profession that would be likely to associate them with rapid-transit schemes or plans, and all had been recommended by the very best-known citizens and merchants. For example, Mr. Seligman had been recommended by Messrs. John A. Stewart, A. V. Stout, and others; Mr. Brown by Howard Potter and the Brown Brothers; Mr. Delamater by B. B. Sherman, banker, and others; and he, Mr. Wickham, had chosen Mr. Canda. Mr. Mott was the choice of the best-known citizens in his region and down town. As an indication of what the public and business men generally thought of his appointees, Mr. Wickham gave the reporter the following letter, which was written after the names of the new Commissioners appeared in THE TIMES yesterday:

Hon. W. H. Wickham, Mayor:

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing you a note to say that the names mentioned in the papers this morning as Commissioners under the Rapid-transit bill appear to give great satisfaction to a good many persons I have seen this morning. I do not know all the gentlemen named personally, but those I do know are very well qualified for the position, and I shall be glad if the appointments are made and accepted. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES M. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

In conclusion Mayor Wickham observed that he thought all that would be required of the Commission would be to see that the projectors and contractors of that plan adopted by the commission gave competent security, to be forfeited should the commission have reason to believe that the contract was not being carried out in good faith.

The Commissioners will probably receive their notices to-day, and hold a preliminary meeting.

"SOLID MEN TO THE FRONT," and to avoid the effects of the prevailing heat, make an immediate purchase of one of KNOX's elegant Summer HATS, the coolest and handsomest fabric ever offered for public approval. Those who patronize KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will realize a delightful sense of comfort.—*Advertisement.*

STRIKE FOR LIBERTY FROM CATARRH.—WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, is the standard remedy. For inflammation and all kinds of physical pain, use PAIN PAINT instantly.—*Advertisement.*

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been dull, and prices are ⅛c.@¼c. for tops and ¼c.@½c. lower for medium and common grades. Sales, very best, 6c.@7 2-5c.; first quality, 5c.@6c.; medium, or good fair quality, 4½c.@5c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3½c.@4½c.; most of the sales were at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 1,398 head; sales, 956 head. Hogs have been dull, and prices are ¼c. lower; range, 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. receipts, 3,541 head. Sheep have been dull, and prices are a shade lower; range, $4@$5 each. Lambs dull at $2@$3 75 each; receipts, 7,167 head.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin steady at $1 47½@$1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for Hard, $2 30 for Yellow Dip, and $4 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship France, for London.—Dr. Manresa, Mrs. Manresa, Miss Manresa, Miss Concepcion Manresa, Master B. Manresa, Quintin Garreta, Mr. Heimore, Richard Elliott, Miss Terry, T. W. Lumley, Thomas Parise, Miss J. W. Bradley, C. S. Totton, G. Douglas, S. C. Gray, L. A. Caumont, B. Bayley, Mlle. C. Reynaud, George Sole.

In steam-ship State of Louisiana, for Glasgow.—John P. Mumford, Mrs. John Mumford, Joseph Mumford, Arthur Munnew, A. G. Maier, Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey, Miss Emma Godfrey, Mrs. M. Patrick, Joseph Mathieson, James Bell, W. S. Nicholson, Mrs. W. S. Nicholson, Thomas Barbe, Mrs. Thomas Barbe, L. E. Dyer, United States Consul at Odessa; Louis McHugh, A. M. Allen, Frank Bryan, F. B. Stacey, John F. Coffey, Charles Meredith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Mrs. M. O'Connell, Mrs. Wm. O. Ash, Mrs. Sarah Brown and infant, Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, Arthur J. Moore, C. C. Rauthraff, A. Scott Cruikshank, James Gillespie, Stephen J. Nagle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Georgia, from Havana.—Mrs. Henry C. Hall, Mrs. Josefa Ceballos, Mrs. Barbara Ceballos, Mrs. S. C. de Verona, Mrs. P. Ortiz, Jose Gr u, wife, and servant, Juan F. Tanernilla and son, Jose Lopez, G. Ojeda, Jose Davis, S. Montaloo, Enrique Fuentes, Ramon Alvarez, Charles H. Stevens, P. J. Nagle, Henry Gayton, John Welch, P. Malatran, Luis Sanquinac, Nuna Wullaumeier, Jose R. Provins, J. L. Garcia, J. Lapier, A. Huckemuth, S. D. Thurston, J. F. Mullen, A. Slater, G. Levy, W. A. Browne, Enrique Fumpee, Donald Smith, Jose Tannsch, David Lowson, William Bauett, Thomas W. Hopper, P. Domenech, James Meyer, Andrew Spalding, L. F. Galloway, Robert Elsiery, M. O'Brien, J. Williams, J. Pearce, F. Corzio, G. Lizon, Alexander Sulhany, B. Guintana, B. R. Lopez, James Rose, Frank Allerchet.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—Dr. Alfred Mercer, Miss Agnes Melville, Mrs. Eliza Steel, Miss Maggie M. Steel, Miss Mary B. Steel, Miss Annie N Steel, William Menzies and lady, Miss Mary Blyth, John A. Lee and lady, John Fraser, James McLaughlan, Jr., John McLaughlan, E. M. Drake, H. Bell, Miss Allan, S. A. Fletcher, W. W. Hodge, Miss Laura Fletcher, C. Fletcher, M. H. McConnin, George Scott and lady, W. J. Sommerville.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:32 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises..3:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:08 | Gov. Island...7:57 | Hell Gate...9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, July 1.

CLEARED.

Ships Wellington, (Br.,) Carrington, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; N. R. Palmer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks P. A. Munch, (Norw.,) Bernstein, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Lizzie Fox, (Br.,) Hurral, Dunedin and Auckland, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Nettie Merryman, Masters, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore; New-Brunswick, (Norw.,) Larsen, London, C. Tobias & Co. Jupiter, (Ger.,) Latke, Neufahaussen, Dill & Radman; Luciana Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Jedaniste Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Mattevich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Beatrice Suppicich, (Ger.,) Myahr, Dantzig, John C. Seager; R. C. Schumacher, (Ger.,) Lohse, Richmond, Va., C. Tobias & Co.; Josefa, True, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Dennisport, Mass., Doane & Gett; R. M. Clark, Cropper, Fredericksburg, Va., Slaght & Petty; H. E. Bridges, Lanarck, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; E. & G. Hinds, Hill, Eastport, Me.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow June 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and 25 cabin and 252 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Morena, (of Portland,) Nichols, Matanzas 15 ds., via Philadelphia June 28, with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Gomez, Rionda & Co.

Bark Bluebird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Michener, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., via Hampton Roads June 28, with coffee to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Alma, (Ger.,) Lohmeyer, Iquique 84 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Montgomery, Omoa and Truxillo 13 ds. with mdse. to Eggers & Heinline.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., 11 ds. with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Aurora Borealis, Clark, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Dearse, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Craumer, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. D. Mint, Harris, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pearce, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Booz, Virginia.

Schr. C. & E. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Kate Miller, Van Sant, Virginia.

Schr. Francis Corwin, Delaney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.

Schr. Helen E. Russell, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jessie Clark, Ellwood, Fernandina 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Jackson, Baltimore.

Schr. Emman, Haff, Virginia.

Schr. Souvenir, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Hantsport, N. S., 10 ds., with 290 tons plaster to Crandall Bros.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Company.

Schr. Franconia, Mott, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. May Day, Waterman, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Warner, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. America, Miller, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Brewster, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Wm. Todd, Wood, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Pride of the East, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Louisa A. Boardman, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. B. Crabtree, Stratton, Sullivan, with lumber to order.

Schr. Viola May, Hatch, Whiting, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Orion, Garrison, Whiting, with lath for Jersey City.

Schr. Argo, Turney, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann E. Carll, Wilson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Stickney, Hull, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Everett, Bennett, Boston.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Price, Boston.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston.

Schr. Lavinia Barnes, Miller, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, Faysor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Herder, for Hamburg; State of Louisiana, for Glasgow; France, for London; City of New-York, for Havana; barks Netty Merryman, for Yokohama; Liberia, for Monrovia; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; brig Morena, for Liverpool; schr. T. H. Livingston, for Jacksonville.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. 20th, schr. Georgia B. McFarland, McFarland, St. Jago.

HAVANA.—Arr. 30th, steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

Sld. 29th, schr. Mary Lizzie, (Br.,) Russell, Sydney.

MATANZAS.—Arr. 29th, schr. E. A. Sanchez, Benson, Baltimore.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Arr. 30th, steamer Dominion, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 1.—Sld. for United States ports—Peter Gustaf, Magnus Lagaboter, Pomona, Capt. Hamilton; St Patrick, Edward McDowell, Olaf Glas, Hypatia, Sarpen, Lauretta, Capt. Nicholson; Frugoni e Devoto, Paolo Raveila, Adventure, D. W. Chapman, Advocate, Magnolia, Mizpah.

Passed Constantinople on the 28th of June—Maria Francesca.

Arr. out on the 29th June: Tamesi, Lizzie Ross, Germania, Daphne, David Bugbee.

Arr. out on the 30th of June: Abraham, the latter at Bristol; George and John Yourdi, Swift, Floka, the latter at Gloucester; P. Bredsdorff, Nordcap, Oskar II., the last three in the Channel.

Arr. out July 1: Oasis, Standresse, the last two at Falmouth.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York June 19, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

STORAGE.

Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.

NOW READY.
No. 2 of the
WEEKLY WELCOME,
THE NEW THREE-CENT WEEKLY.
THE GREAT FAMILY STORY PAPER,
with continuation of
THE COURT OF THE AMERICAN CÆSAR;
Or,
Washington, New-York, and Long Branch Unroofed.
And other excellent reading.
SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

A. FEREGO'S SONS

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one

85 Nassau St., N. Y.

This Advt copyrighted.

VANILLA BEANS,

Perfect flavor, lowest prices, in quantities to suit. TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar st.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.